

them successfully is going to require great patience, great forbearance, and great determination. Let all of us—all Senators, on both sides of the aisle—work together, in helping the United States work with other countries.

### RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. What is the pleasure of the Senate?

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, under the order previously entered, I now move that the Senate stand in recess until tomorrow, at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess, the recess being, under the order previously entered, until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 18, 1954, at 12 o'clock meridian.

### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 17 (legislative day of May 13), 1954:

#### DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Lampton Berry, of Mississippi, for reappointment in the Foreign Service as a Foreign Service officer of class 1, a consul general, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America, in accordance with the provisions of section 520 (a) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 3, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

John Crawford Brooks, of California.  
Jack M. Fleischer, of Wisconsin.  
John Hay, of Virginia.  
Richard N. Meyer, of Maryland.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 4, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Stephen J. Campbell, of California.  
Rupert Prohme, of California.  
Albert A. Rabida, of Colorado.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 6, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

James E. Akins, of Ohio.  
George M. Barbis, of California.  
Robert T. Burns, of Indiana.  
Roy O. Carlson, of Illinois.  
Joseph H. Cunningham, of Nebraska.  
Harold L. Davey, of Nebraska.  
John L. De Ornellas, of Alabama.  
John T. Dreyfuss, of California.  
James D. Farrell, of Kansas.  
Samuel R. Gammon III, of Texas.  
H. Kent Goodspeed, of California.  
Chadwick Johnson, of Massachusetts.  
C. Dirck Keyser, of New Jersey.  
Miss Paulina C. Kreger, of Ohio.  
P. Wesley Kriebel, of Pennsylvania.  
Samuel W. Lewis, of Texas.  
Joe Lill, of Kansas.  
Alan W. Lukens, of Pennsylvania.  
Miss Ruth A. McLendon, of Texas.  
Julian F. MacDonald, Jr., of Ohio.  
H. Freeman Matthews, Jr., of Virginia.  
Philip C. Narten, of Ohio.  
Joseph B. Norbury, Jr., of New York.  
Frank V. Ortiz, Jr., of New Mexico.  
Raymond L. Perkins, Jr., of Colorado.  
Birney A. Stokes, of New Jersey.  
Richard D. Vine, of New York.  
William Marshall Wright, of Arkansas.  
Charles T. York, of New York.

### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 17 (legislative day of May 13), 1954:

#### COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Gustav F. Doscher, Jr., of South Carolina, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 16, with headquarters at Charleston, S. C.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The following candidates for appointment in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service, effective date of acceptance:

J. D. Leggett to be surgeon.  
Earl S. Schaefer to be assistant scientist.  
William B. De Witt to be senior assistant sanitarian.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1954

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Dr. Paul N. Garber, bishop of the Richmond area of the Methodist Church, Richmond, Va., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we would express our thanks for our national heritage and especially for those noble forefathers of days gone by who laid the firm foundations of our Republic. We are grateful that they proclaimed the sacred principle that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

We are grateful, our Heavenly Father, that our mothers and fathers believed in vital religion and that in the building of our Republic they made divine resources the chief cornerstone.

And so today we pray that we of this generation may be worthy sons and daughters of our forebears. May we be loyal at all times to our noble heritage of democracy and religion.

Be very near, our Heavenly Father, to each and every Member of our Congress. Give them courage, give them strength, and give them wisdom in their great field of service. May they in the language of the Scriptures serve their own generation by the will of God.

Forgive us when we make mistakes and at last save us, we pray in the name of our Saviour. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 13, 1954, was read and approved.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 235. Concurrent resolution requesting the President of the United States to return to the House of Representatives H. R. 1769 for reenrollment.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is

requested, a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 197. Concurrent resolution favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1303. An act to provide for the expeditious naturalization of former citizens of the United States who have lost United States citizenship by voting in a political election or plebiscite held in occupied Japan;

S. 2802. An act to further encourage the distribution of fishery products, and for other purposes; and

S. 3245. An act to provide emergency credit.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 7893. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, Export-Import Bank of Washington, and Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill; requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. CARLSON, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. MAYBANK, and Mr. McCLELLAN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. CARLSON and Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 54-13.

### ANNIVERSARY OF NORWAY'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Speaker, this is Norway's Independence Day; and on this significant occasion, I want to pay tribute to a remarkable people. In their own country they call it "den syttende Mai," meaning the 17th of May, which to the Norwegian people has the same meaning as the Fourth of July in our own country.

The Norwegian people are remarkable because of their intense love of liberty. I need not belabor that point because it is a universally accepted fact. That spirit pervades their writings of today. It goes back through the Middle Ages. It is recorded in the songs of the Skalds who accompanied their soldiers to battle. That same spirit is portrayed in

the carvings called runes, the pictographs that appear on stones of ancient times.

In addition to their remarkable love of liberty they have the accompanying virtue of possessing tremendous respect for law. There is nothing that brings to a Norwegian or to the descendants of Norwegians a greater feeling of shame, genuine shame, than to go to jail. These are virtues which the American people understand and share.

So on this occasion, in this brief time, I want to salute the Norwegian people and to say in their own language: Lykke med dagen. That means in free translation: May this be a truly joyful day for you.

#### AMENDING THE RECREATION ACT OF JUNE 14, 1926

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 1815) to amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, following any special orders heretofore entered.

#### BILL TO AMEND TARIFF ACT

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930.

This bill is designed to restore to Congress the final responsibility for any adjustments made in the tariff.

To this end the bill would empower the Tariff Commission under stated conditions to increase or reduce or to establish rates of duty, or to impose, modify, or withdraw import quotas, subject only to congressional veto.

The stated aim of the bill is to establish imports on a fair competitive basis, first, by avoiding import injury to domestic producers; and, second, by providing means of reducing excessive rates to the peril point—that is, to the point below which import injury would occur. This might include complete removal of a duty.

The adjustment of any tariff rate could be initiated in a manner very similar to the present initiation of an escape clause action. This has to date been confined to applicant industries that have alleged serious injury from imports. Under the present bill, producers who suffer injury from import competition could apply to the Tariff Commission for a tariff adjustment. The Commission

would make an investigation, hold hearings and, if convinced of the need for relief, would issue a tariff adjustment order, consisting of a change in the tariff or of a quota limitation or both.

The tariff adjustment order would go to Congress where it would lie for a period of 60 days. If the order were not voted down by either House during that period it would go into effect.

Export or import interests who feel that a particular rate of duty is too high could likewise apply to the Tariff Commission, under the same procedure, and if the Commission found the rate to be too high, it would issue an order reducing it to the peril point. From there the procedure would be the same.

It is to be noted that the system proposed by the bill would not lead to any general increase or reduction of the tariff. Rate changes would be made or quotas would only be imposed or modified after investigation of individual cases. If an existing rate were satisfactory or no application were made to have it modified there would be no occasion for an investigation and there would be no modification. Thus, only a limited number of rates would be changed—increased or reduced—per year. The Tariff Commission would be given 9 months to conclude any one investigation.

There is no similarity in this procedure to or remote connection with the old system of logrolling when Congress itself wrote the rates.

The principal change between this method of changing the tariff and the present system lies in changing the final authority in a tariff modification from the executive to the legislative branch. Also the tariff would no longer be used as an instrument of diplomacy or as a means of bargaining for concessions from other countries.

The Congress, through the provisions of this bill, would lay down guides to the Tariff Commission for its use in judging whether import injury or lack of fair import competition exists. Eleven points of evidence of injury are set forth as a guide.

While the executive branch would no longer have the final word in a tariff adjustment, the bill nevertheless provides that the Department of State might, if it so desired, send to Congress a statement setting forth its views on any tariff adjustment order. The National Security Council would likewise be given a voice in the determination of cases to the extent of having a representative sit with the Tariff Commission during hearings.

The bill would give statutory standing to the rates now owing their existence to a trade-agreement concession. Therefore, there would be no increase in any rate of duty upon expiration of the existing trade-agreements law. All existing trade agreements would remain in effect in accordance with their own terms until or unless expressly abrogated.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—GATT—would expire on June 30, 1955, unless it were previously specifically approved by Congress.

The overall objective of this bill is to assure the largest volume of imports that may be absorbed by this country without causing import injury. It provides the machinery by which our tariff may be adjusted, item by item in individually investigated cases, to bring about such a maximum volume of trade.

#### MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Mr. JONAS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONAS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce to the House that tomorrow the President of the United States will visit Charlotte, N. C., and participate in a Freedom Day celebration commemorating the 179th anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

The signing of that declaration of independence from the mother country by patriots of Mecklenburg County, N. C., occurred on May 20, 1775.

Should there be any speculation over why we have scheduled this celebration 2 days in advance of the actual anniversary of the event, I will merely say that if the patriots of Mecklenburg County could precede the July 4, 1776, Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia by 14 months, no point surely will be made of the fact that we moved our program up 2 days to meet the convenience of one of the principal participants.

The date of the celebration is not significant anyway. The event to be commemorated gives significance to the occasion. That event in this instance was a declaration of independence from Great Britain by a convention of patriots duly assembled on May 20, 1775.

On the previous day, an express rider had arrived in Charlotte bringing word that British troops under command of Major Pitcairn had, on April 17, 1775, fired upon the minutemen on the village green at Lexington, killing 6 and wounding 4 others.

The message brought by that express rider had been dispatched by the Committee of Public Safety of Watertown and was directed, "To all friends of American liberty." The messenger was directed to "alarm the country."

Prof. Archibald Henderson, of the University of North Carolina, described the progress of that messenger as follows:

Like a crusader with flaming cross, stirring to irrepressible enthusiasm the ardent loyalty of a people, came a rider—a rider from bleeding Lexington in faraway New England. This courier, as in mad, hot haste, he galloped southward on his continental ride, bore in his hand no flaming cross but only a simple letter, eloquent in its simplicity. And yet, this news was the electric spark which in its train set aglow the patriotic spirit of a people and culminated in the fulgurant fire of Mecklenburg.



The news that blood of innocent Americans had been spilled without provocation by British troops at Lexington inflamed the delegates to the Mecklenburg Convention. A committee of three was appointed to draw up appropriate resolutions. The committee worked long into the night and it was about 2 a. m. the following morning—May 20, 1775—before the report was ready to be read to the convention.

The report was contained in five resolutions and amounted to a declaration of independence. It was promptly adopted by the convention without change and was then subscribed by 27 delegates.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the text of the declaration:

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF  
INDEPENDENCE, MAY 20, 1775

*Resolved*, First, that whosoever directly or indirectly abets, or in any way, form, or manner, countenances the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights, as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to this country, to America, and to the inherent and unalienable rights of man.

*Resolved*, Second, that we the citizens of Mecklenburg County, do hereby dissolve the political bands, which have connected us with the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown, and abjure all political connection, contract, or association with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

*Resolved*, Third, that we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people; are and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no power, other than that of our God, and the general government of the Congress; to the maintenance of which independence, we solemnly pledge to each other, our mutual cooperation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honors.

*Resolved*, Fourth, that as we acknowledge the existence and control of no law, nor legal officer, civil or military, within this county, we do hereby ordain and adopt as a rule of life, all, each and every of our former laws: wherein, nevertheless the crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immunities, or authority therein.

*Resolved*, Fifth, that it is further decreed, that, all, each, and every military officer in this county, is hereby reinstated in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these regulations. And that every member present of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer, viz: a justice of the peace, in the character of a committeeman, to issue process, hear and determine all matters of controversy, according to said adopted laws; and to preserve peace, union, and harmony in said county; and to use every exertion to spread the love of country and fire of freedom throughout America, until a more general and organized government be established in this province.

Abraham Alexander, Chairman; John McKnight Alexander, Secretary; Ephiam Brevard; Hezekiah J. Balch; John Philfer; James Harris; William Kennon; John Ford; Richard Barry; Henry Downe; Ezra Alexander; William Graham; John Quincy; Hezekiah Alexander; Adam Alexander; Charles Alexander; Zaccheus Wilson, Sr.; Waightstill Avery; Benjamin Patton; Matthew McClure; Neil Morrison; Robert Irwin; John Flenniken; David Reese; John Davidson; Richard Harris, Sr.; Thomas Polk.

No one in North Carolina claims that we have a monopoly on patriotism.

Men in Virginia, New England, and elsewhere in the Colonies, were imbued with the same spirit of liberty and craving for self-government that motivated our North Carolina ancestors. But we are entitled to take some natural pride in the fact that our forefathers were the first Americans to undertake to dissolve the bands that bound them to the mother country and declared themselves, and I quote, "a free and independent people—are and of right ought to be a sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no power other than that of God and the general government of the Congress."

An impartial appraisal of the character and spirit of our North Carolina forefathers will be found in Washington Irving's Biography of Washington, where, in speaking of the invasion of North Carolina by Lord Cornwallis, he wrote:

It was an enterprise in which much difficulty was to be apprehended, both from the character of the people and the country. The original settlers were from various parts, most of them men who had experienced political or religious oppression, and brought with them a quick sensibility to wrong, a stern appreciation of their rights, and an indomitable spirit of freedom and independence. . . . The early history of the colony abounds with instances of this spirit among its people. "They always behaved insolently to their Governors," complains Governor Burrington in 1731, "some, they have driven out of the country—at other times they set up a government of their own choice, supported by men under arms." It was in fact the spirit of popular liberty and self-government which stirred within them, and gave birth to the glorious axiom: the rights of the many against the exactions of the few. It was this spirit that gave rise to the confederacy called the Regulation, formed to withstand the abuses of power; and the first blood shed in our country in resistance to arbitrary taxation was at Alamance in this province, in a conflict between the Regulators and Governor Tryon. Above all it should never be forgotten that at Mecklenburg, in the heart of North Carolina, was fulminated the first Declaration of Independence of the British Crown upwards of a year before a like declaration by Congress.

For the third time in my generation a President of the United States is going down to Charlotte, N. C., to pay his respects to those brave men who placed the first stone in the foundation upon which this great country has been built. President William H. Taft honored us by his presence and participation in the 1909 celebration. President Woodrow Wilson did likewise in 1916. And now President Dwight D. Eisenhower is going down to help us celebrate the 179th anniversary of this glorious episode in American history. President Eisenhower will receive a warm and cordial welcome tomorrow at Charlotte, where American liberty was first declared, where it has ever been cherished, and where it always will be defended so long as men love freedom.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include a letter and an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, it seems that the Department of Agriculture, apparently with the consent of the Secretary of Agriculture, is continuing to flaunt the desires of Congress and the intentions of Congress through the operation of the ASC in Missouri.

I have here a letter from a constituent of mine who, among other things, remarks as follows:

A new wrinkle has been added to the ASC organization here in Missouri. As you probably know, all county committeemen are restricted to a certain number of days per month. I think members of county committees are allowed either 2 or 3 days.

In the past when funds were tight, many county committeemen served without pay in order to carry out their assignments. Now the order has been issued from Columbia that decisions made by county committeemen on days when they are not on the Federal payroll, will not be considered valid and official.

In New Madrid County one of the county committee members offered to serve without pay in order to set up the cotton measuring program. He was informed by Kinkaid (the fieldman) that he would not be allowed to make any decision on any matter except during the 2 or 3 days per month that he is on the Federal payroll. In other words, this leaves the State Committee in complete charge of the county program, and even though county committeemen are willing to serve without pay, they are being shoved aside in order to make way for straight line orders from Washington and Columbia to the county office manager.

The committee system under Benson's reign is losing all of its effectiveness. In fact, it's just a farce, as county committeemen no longer have any authority or control over the programs they are supposed to administer.

Also the Department of Agriculture has inaugurated something new out there in their attempts to fire one of the county committees elected by the farmers of the county and whom the farmers felt were qualified to administer the program.

The committee in Callaway County is resisting the efforts of the State ASC committee, and the efforts of the Department of Agriculture to oust them from their positions to which the members were elected by the farmers of that county, who apparently are still behind the committee. A hearing was ordered, and believe it or not the Department of Agriculture ordered that the public and the press be barred from these hearings. But, I think the following editorial from the Friday, May 14 edition of the Columbia Daily Tribune describes the situation much better than I could:

#### SO THEY WERE AFRAID

The Missouri Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee's amazing flouting of the constitutional rights of the people of Callaway county in its proceedings before and since the ousting of the Kingdom's duly elected county ASC committee becomes more and more amazing as Department of Agriculture officials in Washington try to explain away the denial of free speech, the denial of freedom of the press and the denial of freedom of assembly in connection with the affair.

When the Tribune sought, through the Associated Press, an explanation of the high-

handed doings of the Missouri committee, it got these explanations from the Washington office:

The Department of Agriculture asked that the hearing which the State committee held—or started to hold—for the Callaway County committee, be closed to the public and the press because, (1) the issues were administrative in nature, and (2) because an open hearing might be subjected to demonstrations.

Now we have some more questions for the Department of Agriculture:

Since when has the Department become endowed with power to flout the Constitution by the label administrative in nature?

And, since when has the Department become endowed with power to decide when or where a demonstration may or may not be held in Boone County, if they mean that a few of our Callaway County neighbors might journey over to Columbia to speak a word for the men whom they elected to office and who have been summarily kicked out of office, apparently for such derelictions as permitting a newspaper photographer to take their pictures?

We have police, sheriff's officers, and the highway patrol which we are sure could afford Chairman Murray C. Colbert and his colleagues—even his Washington attorneys—proper protection from any invading Callawegians.

We don't really believe Mr. Colbert, his aides, or his bosses are afraid of a Callaway delegation. We'd guess that they are afraid to let the people know the details of this latest bungle in personnel.

But we read on in this Washington dispatch. We learn that the testimony in this star chamber hearing is being recorded. Thus, we have a new and modern touch to the methods of old King John. But, we are assured that the public will be fully informed of the State committee's decision. Should we sing huzzas about that, just like the people of Germany used to shout themselves into hysterics when the late Mr. Hitler and the later Mr. Mussolini came out on their respective balconies to fully inform the people of their decisions?

We don't know what the three Callaway committeemen did, good or evil, to bring about their downfall in the eyes of Mr. Colbert. We do know, however, that neither Mr. Colbert and his superiors in Washington have any right to set themselves above the Constitution of the United States. They have done a stupid thing and they are making themselves and the Department of Agriculture look more stupid by the day. The methods of dictators are no more welcome in Little Dixie when they come from Montgomery City or Washington than they are when they come from Red Moscow or than they were when they came from Nazi Berlin or Fascist Rome. We want none of it.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House today and tomorrow, for 15 minutes, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, to revise and extend his remarks and include extra-neous matter.

#### MR. SUMMERFIELD: WRONG MAN OF THE WEEK

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, in the wake of Postmaster General Summerfield's unfortunate remarks and repetition of Republican campaign distortions and falsehoods at the Indiana Republican Editorial Association's gathering last week, thinking people are prompted to ask, "Was Mr. Summerfield placed in the President's Cabinet because of his assumed knowledge of foreign affairs? Or was he placed there on his own appraisal of his business experience? Or perhaps simply as a reward to a political huckster who applied the blackjack to General Motors car dealers to raise Republican campaign funds in Michigan?"

At any rate, he apparently feels his political importance is such he can disregard White House signals for the team.

If the administration is serious in its plea for a bipartisan foreign policy, then Mr. Summerfield, by his Indiana speech, for sheer stupidity, certainly earns the title of "Wrong Man of the Week."

Perhaps he feels he can juggle history as he does Post Office Department book-keeping methods to make something that is not, seem to be. At any rate, the mere fact he is a former Republican National Committee chairman should not give him the privilege to bypass the Secretary of State and the White House. Perhaps there are too many past National Republican Committee chairmen in the Cabinet.

#### PARITY PRICES

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has again been rebuked by Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO, for continuing his efforts to recruit consumer opposition to farm price supports at 90 percent of parity.

Speaking for millions of members of unions affiliated with the CIO, Mr. Reuther again goes on record in support of farm price supports, expressing the opinion that a cost of 35 cents per capita per year is cheap insurance against a collapse of farm prices and the farm market for manufactured goods and services.

This clear statement of the interlocked welfare of farms and wage earners, each of whom produce the things the other consumes, is contained in Mr. Reuther's letter of May 3 addressed to the chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture endorsing proposals, under certain standards and safeguards, of so-called surplus foods and fibers to people who need them here at home and abroad. I ask unanimous consent that this important statement of friendship and co-operation between industrial wage earners and farmers be printed along with these remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS,  
Washington, D. C., May 3, 1954.  
The Honorable CLIFFORD R. HOPE,  
Chairman, House Agriculture Committee,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HOPE: I regret that earlier commitments made it impossible for me to appear before your committee on either April 29 or 30 or May 4. I am writing you this statement of the position of the CIO regarding the many bills before you relating to the distribution of so-called surplus foods and fibers within the United States of America and abroad. I hope you will bring it to the attention of other members of your committee and make it part of the record of your hearings.

While we are not equipped and prepared to make choices and recommendations in detail for or against the bills dealing with the disposition of surplus foods and fibers to hungry people here and in other countries, we do want to make some statements regarding principle, policy, and method.

Positive action in this field at the earliest possible date is of vital importance in terms of human welfare here and abroad and of the security of the free world.

Foods are grown to be eaten and fibers are grown to be worn and used.

As CIO representatives stated to your committee in hearings held across the country last fall and winter, we wholeheartedly support the basic principle you enunciated last August, that (a) abundant production of foods and fibers must be continued and (b) in order that farmers and their families will not be penalized for producing abundance, provision for maintaining farm income must be continued.

In this connection, we again find it necessary to denounce the reckless and dangerous irresponsibility of Secretary of Agriculture Benson who persists in asserting over and over again that city people are opposed to firm farm price supports and that, if such supports are not reduced, nonfarm people will rise up in rebellion and destroy all measures for protecting farm income. This is argument by incitement and threat, not by logic.

We know that farmers are a vital group of customers for the products of American mines, mills, shops, and factories. When farmers get fair prices, have money to buy and do not fear the future, markets, industrial production, and employment are good.

We know only too well that the present economic recession, resulting in widespread hardship in thousands of industrial communities, is the sequel to a depression on America's farms which started 18 months ago.

We know that the farm programs of the past 20 years have helped farmers, helped workers, helped our economy, helped strengthen our Nation and our security.

We remember that food did help win the war and write the peace. Had more foods and fibers been used earlier, in larger quantities and with more skill, a better peace would have been written before now.

We do not resent, we do not object to, the continued use of farm price supports, particularly if, as we assume, such use would be part of a sensible overall farm program in which farmers themselves would participate on the basis of democratic representation and voice in the formulation of policies and methods.

We do not think that a cost of 35 cents per capita per year for the maintenance of farm income and a relatively high degree of economic health among farm people is too high an insurance premium to pay.

Addressing ourselves to the bills before you, we are prepared to support plans and the appropriation of funds for the distribution of so-called surplus foods and fibers to schoolchildren, to the aged, to dependents and to the unemployed by ways and means



that will feed the hungry and clothe the ill-clad without being perverted into substitutes for, instead of supplements to, cash payments and other provisions already made for these groups in our population.

Ideally, we would prefer that every American family receive enough cash income, in and as a part of the dynamic productive process, to buy adequate amounts of food and fibers out of wages, salaries, cash prices, and profits paid to industrial workers, farmers, professional persons, storekeepers, and other businessmen. That is why we are for higher minimum wages, why we are advocating more nearly adequate old-age and survivors insurance payments, more nearly adequate unemployment compensation payments, a tax program to strengthen mass purchasing power, and freer collective bargaining so that wages can keep in healthy balance with continually accelerating technological development.

But we recognize that in the year 1954, in the present political and economic climate, such a desirable balance in the distribution of our vast industrial and agricultural production is not going to be achieved. Substantially all of the American people are not going to have all the money they need to buy adequate amounts of food and fibers produced on American farms. Therefore, the devices proposed in much of the legislation before you seems feasible, and on that basis we are prepared to endorse and support such steps at this time.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations supported the Marshall plan, the shipment of wheat to India, and, subsequently, to Pakistan, believing that all these expenditures were investments in international co-operation for the strengthening of the free world against the threat of Communist imperialism. It is perhaps worthwhile to recall that if we had used our so-called surplus foods and fibers more liberally immediately after the end of World War II we would have helped to keep millions of persons and much territory on the free side of the Iron Curtain that now runs in a great arc from the Baltic to the Black Sea and across Tibet to the China Sea.

Above safe reserves to meet drought and other crop failure here at home, we should be able to work out ways to move remaining so-called surpluses to those hungry and ill-clothed millions who comprise a major part of the uncommitted millions for whom the free world and the orbit of Communist imperialism are contending. I believe that this can be done by using methods developed since the war by Lord Boyd Orr, former Director General of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, and others. Certainly this must be done without dumping that will create new distress in attempting to alleviate existing hunger and other needs.

The products of America's farms are, indeed, an arsenal of constructive weapons of peace. Offering hope to the poor and wretched peoples of many parts of the globe, they are weapons of peace far more powerful than atomic and hydrogen bombs.

Certainly we should be prepared to give full priority to using these weapons of peace in the struggle against poverty and distress.

Sincerely yours,

WALTER P. REUTHER,  
President.

(Copy to members of the House Agricultural Committee.)

#### ADDRESS OF POSTMASTER GENERAL SUMMERFIELD

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE] has called the attention of the House to an important matter, a speech recently made by Postmaster General Summerfield. When a member of the President's Cabinet makes speeches, it seems to me he should have in mind that those speeches should be conducive to the interests of our country and to bringing about unity. Even a juvenile moron would not have made the statement that the Democratic Party is responsible for the situation that exists at the present time in Indochina. Coming from a member of the Cabinet, such a charge is not conducive to unity in this country. Such utterances bring about further disunity.

We Democrats have been very hesitant in our criticism and we have been very tolerant because, above everything else, no matter how black the situation might be, we have to consider the national interest of our country. Whether we are Republicans or Democrats, we are Americans first.

I think it would be well for all of us to do a little thinking, to stop, look, and listen, before making false and intemperate utterances impugning the motives of either one of the political parties. Certainly when a member of the Cabinet makes such a statement he is subject to justifiable criticism.

It further seems to me that, since he is a member of the Cabinet, the President of the United States would be justified in cautioning or directing him to be careful in the future. As a matter of fact, he ought to admonish him for the speech he made, because it is not for the best interests of our country.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is too bad that Republicans do any thinking at all. Of course, it is worse yet that they do any talking. If we would follow the advice of our colleague from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], we would just go back and sit down and have him and the Washington Post and perhaps a few other left-wing papers tell us every day just what to think and what to do when we come over to the House to legislate. That seems to be what he is getting at. It is just unfortunate, now, that the Republicans do not let the gentleman do their thinking, their talking, go along with this thinking, accept without questions his ideas—his program, is it not? Apparently he is of the opinion it is rude, crude, and silly for anyone to have an idea he does not originate.

Then our friend from Missouri [Mr. JONES] complained about the administration of the Agriculture Department. We have the same trouble in Michigan. There is trouble up there in attempting to get a fair administration of the farm

program. For example, this morning comes a letter complaining because three farmers entitled to allocation of acreage for the growing of corn are denied acreage. They do not get it. Why? Because the man in the Agricultural Department here in Washington, and the other departments are the same, has been kind enough to keep on those Democrats who have been maladministering this program for the last 15 years. That is what is the matter.

We have a post-office inspector over there. Here they had an embezzler down at Three Rivers, and believe it or not, a county Democratic committee wrote me asking me to help them get rid of him, but he stayed on the job 3 years. It took a general election and a new administration to oust him, even though his guilt was acknowledged.

Then in another county in the district for a period of 4 years or more we had complaint after complaint about another postmaster. The inspectors always gave him a white-washing. Then, not so long ago, I sent out one of my own office force. He came back with the result. They were placed before one of the higher officials here and that postmaster, after a delay of at least 4 years, was ousted.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] complains bitterly of an able speech made by the Postmaster General at French Lick, Ind. As I recall, that was a rather factual statement, giving some information about past administrations, and naturally, the gentleman from Massachusetts was not able to express approval.

The administration appointed some very capable, aggressive gentlemen to top positions in the Government. However, they are handicapped by a multitude of subordinates, some of them trained in the Truman-Pendergast school, some of them advocates of socialism. It is unfair to ask Republicans in even 2 years, through the aid of a few top officials, to clean house where the housekeepers still think and act as did those who originally brought corruption to the household.

Just as unfortunate is the fact that every time an incompetent or one guilty of misfeasance or maladministration is removed a horrified cry goes up from those who chide Republicans of being inactive.

#### CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

#### TAX REFUNDS ON CIGARETTES LOST IN FLOODS OF 1951

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4319) to authorize tax refunds on cigarettes lost in the floods of 1951.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

#### CITY OF CHANDLER, OKLA.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1081) to amend the act of February 15, 1923,

to release certain rights and interests of the United States in and to certain lands conveyed to the city of Chandler, Okla., and for other purposes.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENDING EMERGENCY AUTHORITY ON FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6318) to extend the emergency foreign merchant vessel acquisition and operating authority of Public Law 101, 77th Congress, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have no objection to the bill provided an amendment which I propose to offer is acceptable to the committee. The amendment simply is to strike out the word "Secretary" in line 3 of page 2 and insert in lieu thereof the word "President." I think the delegation of power to the President should continue right down in all respects. So if there is no objection to that amendment, which I think strengthens the bill and preserves the integrity of the Office of the President when power is delegated, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the gentleman has checked the amendment with the chairman of the committee.

Mr. McCORMACK. No, I have not, except that 3 or 4 weeks ago in the colloquy I had with one of the members of the committee whom I assumed was in charge of the bill, he said he would take it up with the committee. I have heard nothing since.

You see what the bill does. I might call to my friend's attention that it delegates powers to the President. It starts out by saying:

The President is authorized and empowered through the Secretary of Commerce to purchase and requisition—

And so forth. That is all right. Then it continues with this language:

Any merchant vessel not owned by a citizen of the United States which is lying idle in waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, including the Canal Zone, which the Secretary finds to be necessary to the national defense—

It seems to me we should carry right on through and say, "which the President finds to be necessary." Of course, in practical operation, the Secretary of Commerce, I assume, will carry out this part of the bill, if it becomes a law.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Would there be any objection to having this bill placed at the foot of the calendar. A member of the committee has gone to the telephone to ask the chairman about this.

Mr. McCORMACK. I would have no objection to that.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be placed at the foot of the calendar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

#### BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANS.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5183) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon a certain claim of the Board of County Commissioners of Sedgwick County, Kans.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

#### TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MAILS ON MOTOR-VEHICLE ROUTES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2773) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the transportation and distribution of mails on motor-vehicle routes," approved July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 756).

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

#### OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF REFUGEES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1766) to establish the Office of Commissioner of Refugees.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice. I do so at the request of the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER], who is necessarily absent this morning. He told me at the time of his request that the chairman of the committee also wished to have this bill passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

#### RECONSTRUCTING FORD'S THEATER IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Clerk called the Senate joint resolution (S. J. Res. 69) requiring the preparation of an estimate of the cost of reconstructing Ford's Theater in Washington, D. C.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to cause a study to be made to determine the most appropriate treatment in order to preserve and interpret Ford's Theater in Washington, D. C., as it was on April 14, 1865, including an estimate of the cost of reconstructing the stage, boxes, and scenic setting. This information shall be contained in a report, together with the Secretary's recommendations with respect thereto, to the Congress.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Interior in his report to the Congress also shall include an estimate of the cost of reinstalling the famous Oldroyd collection of relics in the Ford Theater Building or in another suitable museum building to be erected on land to be acquired immediately adjacent to the said Ford Theater Building.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AUTHORIZING EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN LANDS IN TERRITORY OF HAWAII

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5833) to authorize the commissioner of public lands of the Territory of Hawaii to exchange certain public lands for private lands of equal value required for school purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That any limitations imposed by section 73 (1) of the Hawaiian Organic Act (31 Stat. 141), to the contrary notwithstanding, the commissioner of public lands, with the approval of the governor and two-thirds of the members of the board of public lands, is authorized to exchange public lands for private lands of equal value required by the city and county of Honolulu as school sites for the Kahala Elementary School, Waiālae High School, and Koko Head Elementary School on the island of Oahu.

Sec. 2. The lands received in the exchange authorized by section 1 shall, except as otherwise provided, have the same status and be subject to the same laws as the lands given in the exchange.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect upon its approval.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 4, strike the statutory citation "(31 Stat. 141)" and insert in lieu thereof the words "as amended (48 U. S. C. 673)."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AUTHORIZING THE GRANT OR RETROCESSION TO A STATE OF CONCURRENT JURISDICTION OVER CERTAIN LAND

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7111) to authorize the grant or retrocession to a State of concurrent jurisdiction over certain land.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 355 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof the following provision:

"The head of any department, independent establishment, or agency of the Government, including the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force, may, when he deems it to be in the interest of the Government, grant or retrocede to a State jurisdiction concurrent with the United States over such land lying within the external boundaries of such



State and under his immediate jurisdiction, custody, or control as may be necessary for the establishment, maintenance, or control by such State of roads, streets, highways, and other rights-of-way. Any such grant or retrocession of concurrent jurisdiction shall take effect upon the acceptance thereof by the State concerned."

Sec. 2. The authority granted by this act shall be in addition to and not in lieu of other similar authorities in law.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 3, strike the words "establishment, maintenance, or."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PROVIDE FOR REVOCATION OR DENIAL OF MERCHANT MARINE DOCUMENTS TO PERSONS INVOLVED IN CERTAIN NARCOTICS VIOLATIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8538) to provide for the revocation or denial of merchant seaman documents to persons involved in certain narcotics violations.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That when used in this act—

(a) The term "narcotic drug" shall have the meaning ascribed to that term by paragraph (a) of the first section of the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as amended (21 U. S. C., sec. 171 (a)), and also shall include marihuana as defined in section 3238 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(b) The term "Secretary" means the head of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating.

(c) The term "seaman's document" means any document authorized by law or regulation to be issued to a merchant mariner by the Secretary.

SEC. 2. The Secretary may—

(a) deny a seaman's document to—

(1) any person who, within 10 years prior to the date of the application therefor, has been convicted in a court of record of a violation of the narcotic drug laws of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory of the United States, which conviction has become final; or

(2) any person who, unless he furnishes satisfactory evidence that he is cured, has ever been a user of or addicted to the use of a narcotic drug; and;

(b) take action, based on a hearing before a Coast Guard examiner, under hearing procedures prescribed by the Administrative Procedure Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 5, secs. 1001-1011), to revoke the seaman's document of—

(1) any person who, subsequent to the effective date of this Act and within ten years prior to the institution of the action, has been convicted in a court of record of a violation of the narcotic drug laws of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory of the United States, the revocation to be subject to the conviction's becoming final; or

(2) any person who, unless he furnishes satisfactory evidence that he is cured, has been, subsequent to the effective date of this act, a user of or addicted to the use of a narcotic drug.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third

time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### TO APPROVE ACT NO. 27, 1951 SESSION LAWS OF HAWAII

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6890) to approve act No. 27 of the Session Laws of 1951 of the Territory of Hawaii, entitled "An act to amend act 24 of the Session Laws of Hawaii 1927, as ratified by the act of Congress of March 2, 1928, so as to extend the electric light and power franchise granted by said act to cover the entire districts of Waimea and Koloa on the island of Kauai, T. H.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That act No. 27 of the Session Laws of 1951 of the Territory of Hawaii, entitled "An act to amend act 24 of the Session Laws of Hawaii 1927, as ratified by the act of Congress of March 2, 1928, so as to extend the electric light and power franchise granted by said act to cover the entire districts of Waimea and Koloa on the island of Kauai, T. H.," passed by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii and approved by the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii on May 4, 1951, is hereby approved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### TO AUTHORIZE MAINE-NEW HAMPSHIRE INTERSTATE BRIDGE AUTHORITY TO RECONSTRUCT AND IMPROVE TOLL BRIDGE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2120) to authorize the Maine-New Hampshire Interstate Bridge Authority to reconstruct and improve the toll bridge, and the approaches thereto, across the Piscataqua River at Portsmouth, N. H.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the act entitled "An act authorizing the Maine-New Hampshire Interstate Bridge Authority to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Piscataqua River at or near Portsmouth, State of New Hampshire," approved July 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 535), is amended by inserting after section 4 thereof a new section as follows:

"SEC. 4A. In addition to the powers granted by the preceding sections of this act, the authority is hereby authorized to reconstruct and to improve such bridge and its approaches and approach facilities. In fixing the rates of toll to be charged for the use of such bridge, the cost of any such reconstruction or improvement and the cost of acquiring the right of access to such approaches and approach facilities, including reasonable interest and financing costs and the financing costs and expenses incident to the refunding of the outstanding bridge revenue bonds of the authority, shall be deemed to be a part of the cost of such bridge and its approaches."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PERMITTING EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS IN VICINITY OF WAIMEA, COUNTY OF HAWAII

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6328) permitting the exchange of certain pub-

lic lands in the vicinity of Waimea, county of Hawaii, in the Territory of Hawaii.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Commissioner of Public Lands of the Territory of Hawaii, any provision of the Hawaiian Organic Act to the contrary notwithstanding, is hereby authorized to transfer to Richard Smart, doing business as the Parker Ranch, in exchange for the lands of said Richard Smart described in section 2, the public land described by the following metes and bounds, but subject to minor variations therein:

Being a portion of the land of Lalamilo at Waimea, South Kohala, Hawaii.

Beginning at a pipe at the southeast corner of this piece of land on the west side of Mamalahoa Highway and on the boundary between the lands of Lalamilo and Waikoloa, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "PUU PA" being 7907.51 feet North and 9579.87 feet East, thence running by azimuths measured clockwise from true South:

1. 61° 19' 379.12 feet along the land of Waikoloa to a pipe at fence;

2. 95° 47' 449.04 feet along fence, along the remainder of the land of Lalamilo;

3. 126° 30' 2104.59 feet along the remainder of the land of Lalamilo to a concrete post marked +;

4. 126° 30' 1160.00 feet along the land of Lihue, Grant 1157 to G. W. Macy and James Louzada to a concrete post marked +;

5. 124° 39' 15' 1937.06 feet along the remainder of the land of Lalamilo;

6. 151° 55' 2665.00 feet more or less along the remainder of the land of Lalamilo to the South side of the Kamuela-Mahukona Road, Federal Aid Project No. E-11-A;

7. 275° 22' 110.00 feet along the South side of the Kamuela-Mahukona Road, Federal Aid Project E-11-A;

8. 274° 51' 267.20 feet along same;

9. 4° 51' 375.90 feet along Executive Order 1554 (Public Works Department Corporation Yard);

10. 274° 51' 270.00 feet along Executive Order 1554 (Public Works Department Corporation Yard);

11. 184° 51' 187.46 feet along Executive Order 1554 (Public Works Department Corporation Yard);

12. 274° 51' 693.50 feet along County Garage Lot, Executive Order 1190;

13. 184° 51' 188.44 feet along same; Thence along the South side of the Kamuela-Mahukona Road, Federal Aid Project No. E-11-A on a curve to the left with a radius of 6030 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being,

14. 274° 29' 34' 75.20 feet;

15. 4° 51' 78.20 feet along Grant 10307 to Wm. S. Lindsey, et. al.;

16. 274° 51' 213.60 feet along same;

17. 184° 51' 84.65 feet along same; Thence along the South side of the Kamuela-Mahukona Road, Federal Aid Project No. E-11-A on a curve to the left with a radius of 6030 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being,

18. 270° 37' 39' 310.95 feet;

19. 269° 09' 562.60 feet along the South side of the Kamuela-Mahukona Road, Federal Aid Project No. E-11-A;

20. 359° 09' 350.00 feet along Grant 11059, Apana 1 to A. W. Carter, Trustee;

21. 269° 09' 894.40 feet along same;

22. 179° 09' 282.10 feet along same;

23. 280° 27' 228.40 feet along the South side of the Kamuela-Mahukona Road, Federal Aid Project No. E-11-A; Thence still along the South side of the Kamuela-Mahukona Road, Federal Aid Project No. E-11-A on a curve to the right with a radius of 970 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being,

24. 285° 31' 171.30 feet;

25. 290° 35' 267.07 feet along the South side of the Kamuela-Mahukona Road, Federal Aid Project No. E-11-A;

26. 33° 12' 756.60 feet along the Northwest side of 40 foot road reservation and same extended to the north bank of the Waikoloa Stream; Thence following along the north bank of the Waikoloa Stream in all its turns and windings, along General Lease No. 3365, the direct azimuth and distance being,

27. 313° 30' 30" 799.50 feet;

28. 319° 240.00 feet along General Lease No. 3381;

29. 70° 30' 157.55 feet along Grant 10171 to A. W. Carter, trustee, to a concrete post marked +;

30. 65° 31' 721.59 feet along L. C. Aw. 3202-B to Jose Bowers to a concrete post marked +;

31. 338° 57' 456.70 feet along same to a concrete post marked +;

32. 58° 05' 30" 691.00 feet along L. C. Aw. 8513-B to Kuamoo Hoolulu to a concrete post marked +;

33. 323° 10' 396.00 feet along same to a concrete post marked +;

34. 313° 24' 865.00 feet along same to a concrete post marked +;

35. 219° 26' 798.50 feet along same to a concrete post marked +;

36. 226° 34' 30" 323.30 feet along same to a concrete post marked +;

37. 317° 24' 30" 797.30 feet along General Lease No. 3381;

38. 308° 40' 140.00 feet along same;

39. 276° 10' 700.00 feet along same;

40. 250° 30' 580.00 feet along same;

41. 265° 00' 200.00 feet along same;

42. 290° 50' 250.00 feet along same;

43. 11° 00' 97.20 feet along Mamalahoa Highway;

44. 31° 37' 442.35 feet along same;

45. 77° 00' 248.56 feet along the land of Waikoloa to a concrete post marked +;

46. 347° 06' 252.36 feet along the land of Waikoloa;

47. 31° 37' 255.94 feet along Mamalahoa Highway;

48. 54° 51' 131.43 feet along the land of Waikoloa to a concrete post marked +;

49. 14° 05' 83.80 feet along the land of Waikoloa to a concrete post marked +;

50. 347° 24' 47.88 feet along the land of Waikoloa; Thence along the West side of Mamalahoa Highway on a curve to the left with a radius of 1180.92 feet, the chord azimuth and distance being,

51. 15° 44' 03" 399.33 feet;

52. 6° 00' 106.86 feet along the West side of Mamalahoa Highway to the point of beginning and containing a gross area of 292.50 acres and a net area of 288.00 acres after deducting therefrom L. C. Aw. 989 to John Davis (4.50 acres).

Sec. 2. The public lands whose exchange is authorized by section 1, hereinabove, may be transferred in exchange for two parcels owned by Richard Smart, doing business as the Parker Ranch, county of Hawaii, T. H., described by the following metes and bounds, but subject to minor variations therein:

#### PARCEL I

Being a portion of the land of Waikoloa situated on the west side of Mamalahoa Highway (Federal Aid Project No. 10-D) at Waimea, South Kohala, Hawaii.

Beginning at a pipe at the northeast corner of this piece of land, on the west side of Mamalahoa Highway (80 feet wide) Federal Aid Project No. 10-D, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "PUU PA" being 7694.64 feet north and 9552.47 feet east, thence running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

1. 6° 00' 1798.44 feet along the west side of Mamalahoa Highway (80 feet wide) Federal Aid Project No. 10-D;

2. 96° 00' 2400.00 feet along the remainder of the land at Waikoloa;

3. 244° 17' 1448.44 feet along the land of Lalamilo to a concrete post marked +;

4. 214° 54' 343.30 feet along the land of Lalamilo to a concrete post marked +;

5. 230° 44' 508.10 feet along the land of Lalamilo to a concrete post marked +;

6. 213° 20' 204.60 feet along the land of Lalamilo to a concrete post marked +;

7. 229° 50' 99.00 feet along the land of Lalamilo to a concrete post marked +;

8. 241° 19' 212.90 feet along the land of Lalamilo to a pipe at fence;

9. 275° 47' 306.77 feet along fence, along the remainder of the land of Waikoloa to the point of beginning and containing an area of 49.93 acres.

#### PARCEL II

Being all of the land of Lihue Grant 1157 to G. W. Macy and James Louzada situated at Waimea, South Kohala, Hawaii.

Beginning at a concrete post marked + at the most easterly corner of this piece of land, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "PUU PA" being 8359.31 feet north and 7238.68 feet east, thence running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

1. 43° 12' 3436.45 feet along the land of Lalamilo to a concrete post marked +;

2. 104° 09' 30" 1666.40 feet along the land of Lalamilo to a concrete post marked +;

3. 184° 47' 10" 3706.80 feet along the land of Lalamilo to a concrete post marked +;

4. 259° 13' 1225.00 feet along the land of Lalamilo to middle of stonewall;

5. 350° 19' 925.00 feet along the middle of stonewall, along the land of Lalamilo to a pipe in the middle of stonewall, thence following up along the middle of stonewall along the land of Lalamilo, the direct azimuth and distance being,

6. 250° 31' 1318.00 feet to a concrete post marked +;

7. 306° 30' 1160.00 feet along the land of Lalamilo to a concrete post marked +;

8. 349° 20' 675.00 feet along the land of Lalamilo to the point of beginning and containing an area of 258 acres more or less."

Sec. 3. The lands granted by the Territory in exchange shall contain in the grants reservations to the Territory of appropriate easements for pipelines and utilities.

Sec. 4. The exchange which is provided for in this act shall not be effected by the commissioner of public lands unless and until the values of the lands involved in the proposed exchange are first determined by appraisals to be made by three competent appraisers to be appointed by the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii showing that the lands belonging to Richard Smart are of equal or greater value than the public lands above mentioned.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect on and after the date of its approval.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, strike all of lines 3 to 8, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That any limitations imposed by Section 73 of the Hawaiian Organic Act, as amended, to the contrary notwithstanding, the Commissioner of Public Lands, with the approval of the Governor and two-thirds of the members of the Board of Public Lands, is hereby authorized and empowered to transfer and convey to Richard Smart, a United States citizen, in exchange and return for the transfer and conveyance in fee simple of all or any portion of the lands owned by said Richard Smart described in section 2, all or any portion of the public land described by the following metes:"

Page 6, delete all of lines 16 to 21, inclusive, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Sec. 2. Subject to minor variations therein, the aforementioned lands owned by Richard Smart are described by the following metes and bounds."

Page 9, line 6, strike the word "granted" and insert in lieu thereof the words "transferred and conveyed."

Page 9, line 7, strike the word "grants" and insert in lieu thereof the words "transfer and conveyance."

Page 9, following line 16, insert the following new section:

"Sec. 5. The lands received by the Territory hereunder shall have the same status and be subject to the same laws as the lands transferred and conveyed in exchange for them."

Page 9, line 17, strike the words "Sec. 5" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Sec. 6."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill authorizing the exchange of certain public lands in the vicinity of Waimea, county of Hawaii, in the Territory of Hawaii for certain privately owned lands."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### TO AUTHORIZE LAND FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL PURPOSES IN YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6386) to authorize the use of land in Yosemite National Park, Calif., for public school purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to convey to the Mariposa County Unified School District, Mariposa, Calif., for public-school purposes, not more than 3 acres of land within the Yosemite National Park, in the State of California. Such conveyance shall be made without charge and subject to the condition that in the event of failure by the said school district to use the property for school purposes for more than 2 years, such property shall revert to the United States. The conveyance may be made subject to such additional conditions as the Secretary may find to be in the public interest.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SOUTHERN UTE TRIBE OF INDIANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6173) to provide for the use of the tribal funds of the Southern Ute Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, to authorize a per capita payment out of such funds, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, notwithstanding any other provisions of existing laws, the tribal funds now on deposit or hereafter deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Southern Ute Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, may be expended or advanced for such purposes and in a manner, including per capita payments, the purchase of land or any interests therein or improvements thereon and water rights, as may be designated by the Southern Ute Tribal Council and approved by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided,* That the purchase of taxable lands under this authority shall not operate to remove such lands from the tax



rolls: *Provided further*, That any funds advanced for loans by the tribe to individual Indians or associations of Indians shall be subject to regulations established for the making of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C., sec. 470): *And provided further*, That no part of the funds authorized to be expended or advanced by this section shall be paid or disbursed to or received by any agent or attorney on account of any contract for services rendered or to be rendered or expenses in the preparation of any suit against the United States.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 3, after the word "rolls:", insert *"Provided further*, That neither the transfer to the tribe of tribal funds, nor the distribution thereof to individual members of the tribe, as provided herein, from those funds consisting of compensation for lands acquired by the United States Government, shall be subject to Federal tax."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AUTHORIZING CONVEYANCE TO HOT SPRINGS SCHOOL DISTRICT AND TO GARLAND COUNTY, ARK.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8038) to authorize the conveyance to the Hot Springs School District and to Garland County, Ark., for school and for other public purposes, of certain land originally donated to the United States and situated in Hot Springs National Park, Ark., and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to convey without consideration but upon such terms and conditions as he shall consider to be in the public interest to the Hot Springs School District and to the county of Garland, Ark., all or portions of a tract of approximately 35 acres within Hot Springs National Park, which was donated to the United States by Garland County, Ark., such property being situated in the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 34, township 2 south, range 19 west, Garland County, Ark., and identified as the former United States Public Health Service Medical Center property.

Such property may be conveyed together with any improvements, appurtenances, and facilities relating thereto except those which the Secretary may find to be necessary to retain for purposes of the national park system or which he may deem advisable to remove for other purposes, the conveyances of the land hereunder to be made in the approximate proportions of two-thirds of the tract to or for purposes of the Hot Springs School District, such portion to be used for public school purposes, and one-third to Garland County for purposes of the county health and welfare unit. Any costs incidental to accomplishing the conveyances provided for herein shall be borne by the said Hot Springs School District and by Garland County.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AMENDING CHARTER OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6655) to amend the charter of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, change its name, define its corporate powers, and provide for its organization and administration, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to object, I would like to inquire of the author of the bill or some member of the committee about it. Will the gentleman from California tell me why it is necessary to have such legislation at all.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I will be glad to explain it.

Columbia Institution for the Deaf is the legal name of an institution which is in a peculiar situation in the Federal Government, together with Howard University, and one other school. It occupies a quasi-official position. It is known to everyone as Gallaudet College. For years the structure of law which supports it has grown up, as attorneys say the common law has grown. It has been the desire of the Bureau of the Budget that this should be gathered into one act for the college, to provide what is now the law, but in one document.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Does the Federal Government own the college?

Mr. PHILLIPS. It is not Government-owned. It is privately owned, but under Government supervision and support. There are only three such institutions. It is the only college of its kind in the world. It has an outstanding reputation and is a unique institution. By appointment of the Speaker, I am one of the directors; the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THORNBERRY], is a director; and the senior Senator from Massachusetts is a director.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I am glad I said I did not intend to object, but will the gentleman answer a further question?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I will be glad to.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I notice in the report that the bill authorizes appropriations by Congress of funds for the operation and maintenance of the corporation. Just why does the Congress have to appropriate money for it if it is not a federally owned institution.

Mr. PHILLIPS. We have appropriated money for 97 years. We have done it because the number of deaf students is so small that in the individual States it would be impossible to maintain and operate colleges of this standing for the deaf. As I say, this is the only institution in the world of higher education for the deaf. Consequently, the Federal Government recognized this in the administration of Abraham Lincoln. I believe it would be found that the authorization for this college was one of the last documents signed by the martyred President.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I thank the gentleman, and I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, would the

distinguished gentleman from California advise us as to whether or not there has been a favorable report from the Department and the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. PHILLIPS. From both. Representatives of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Bureau of the Budget, together with representatives of the Congress and the present board of directors of the college, all joined in preparing this bill and in supporting it before the committee. There is no opposition. The report is favorable from both agencies.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASPINALL. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of California. Supplementing what the gentleman from California has said about the school, may I say that the students from this school go out as teachers of the deaf throughout the United States.

Mr. PHILLIPS. They are self-supporting. That is one of the great things about this institution. I wish more Members, Mr. Speaker, would visit it in person.

Mr. ASPINALL. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, created a body corporate by the act of Congress approved February 16, 1857, as amended, is hereby continued as a body corporate under the name of Gallaudet College, and hereafter by such name shall be known and have perpetual succession and shall have the powers and be subject to the limitations contained in this act.

Sec. 2. The purposes of Gallaudet College shall be to provide education and training to deaf persons and otherwise to further the education of the deaf.

Sec. 3. (a) Gallaudet College is hereby invested with all the property and the rights of property, and shall have and be entitled to use all authority, privileges, and possessions and all legal rights which it has, or which it had or exercised under any former name, including the right to sue and be sued and to own, acquire, sell, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of property it may own now or hereafter acquire. Gallaudet College shall also be subject to all liabilities and obligations now outstanding against said corporation under any former name.

(b) With the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare the Board of Directors of Gallaudet College may convey fee simple title by deed, convey by quitclaim deed, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of any or all property title to which is vested in the United States, as trustee, for the sole use of Gallaudet College, the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, or any predecessor corporation: *Provided*, That the proceeds of any such disposition shall be considered a part of the capital structure of the corporation, and may be used solely for the acquisition of real estate for the use of the corporation, for the construction, equipment, or improvement of buildings for such use, or for investment purposes, but if invested only the income from the investment may be used for current expenses of the corporation.

Sec. 4. Gallaudet College is authorized to receive by gift, devise, bequest, purchase, or otherwise, property, both real and personal, for the use of said Gallaudet College, or for the use of any of its departments or other

units as may be designated in the conveyance or will, and to hold, invest, use, or dispose of such property for such purpose.

Sec. 5. Gallaudet College shall be under the direction and control of a Board of Directors, composed of 13 members selected as follows: (1) Four public members of whom 1 shall be a United States Senator appointed by the President of the Senate; 2 shall be Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and 1 member shall be the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, or his duly designated alternate; (2) 9 other members, all of whom shall be elected by the Board of Directors, who on the effective date of this act shall include those persons serving as nonpublic members of the Board of Directors of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf immediately prior to such date, and of whom 1 shall be elected pursuant to regulations of the Board of Directors on nomination by the Gallaudet College Alumni Association for a term of 3 years. The members appointed from the Senate and House of Representatives shall be appointed for a term of 2 years at the beginning of each Congress, shall be eligible for reappointment, and shall serve until their successors are appointed. The Board of Directors shall have the power to fill any vacancy in the membership of the Board except for public members. Seven directors shall be a quorum to transact business. The said Board of Directors, by vote of a majority of its membership, shall have power to remove any member of their body (except the public members) who may refuse or neglect to discharge the duties of a director, or whose removal would, in the judgment of said majority, be to the interest and welfare of said corporation.

Sec. 6. The Board of Directors shall have the power to—

(a) make such rules, regulations, and by-laws, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, as may be necessary for the good government of Gallaudet College, for the management of the property and funds of such corporation and for the admission, instruction, care, and discharge of students;

(b) provide for the adoption of a corporate seal and for its use;

(c) fix the date of holding their annual and other meetings;

(d) appoint a president, professors, instructors, and other necessary employees for Gallaudet College, delegate to them such duties as it may deem advisable, fix their compensation, and remove them when, in their judgment, the interest of Gallaudet College shall require it;

(e) elect a chairman and other officers and prescribe their duties and terms of office, and appoint an executive committee to consist of five members, and vest the committee with such of its powers during periods between meetings of the Board as the Board deems necessary;

(f) establish such departments and other units, including a department of higher learning for the deaf, a department of elementary education for the instruction of deaf children, a graduate department, and a research department, as the Board deems necessary to carry out the purpose of Gallaudet College;

(g) confer such degrees and marks of honor as are conferred by colleges and universities generally, and issue such diplomas and certificates of graduation as, in its opinion, may be deemed advisable, and consistent with academic standards;

(h) subject to the provisions of section 7, control expenditures of all moneys appropriated by Congress for the benefit of Gallaudet College; and

(i) control the expenditure and investment of any moneys or funds or property which Gallaudet College may have or may

receive from sources other than appropriations by Congress.

Sec. 7. (a) All financial transactions and accounts of the corporation in connection with the expenditure of any moneys appropriated by any law of the United States for the benefit of Gallaudet College or for the construction of facilities for its use, shall be settled and adjusted in the General Accounting Office.

(b) It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors of Gallaudet College to have made annually a report to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare as soon as practicable after the 1st day of July of each year the condition of the corporation, embracing in said report the number of students of each description received and discharged during the preceding school year and the number remaining, also the branches and type of training and education taught and progress made therein, together with a statement showing the receipts of said corporation and from what sources, and its expenditures and for what objects.

Sec. 8. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as the Congress may determine necessary for the administration, operation, maintenance, and improvement of Gallaudet College, including sums necessary for student aid and research, for the acquisition of property, both real and personal, and for the construction of buildings and other facilities for the use of said corporation.

Sec. 9. (a) The following statutes or parts of statutes are hereby repealed:

Sections 4859, 4860, 4861, 4862, 4863, 4865, 4866, 4868, and 4869 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and all amendments thereto (31 D. C. Code, 1951 ed., secs. 1001, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1012, 1015, 1017, and 1019).

Chapter 52, volume 13, Statutes at Large, page 45 (31 D. C. Code, 1951 ed., sec. 1002).

The proviso at the end of the first paragraph under the heading "Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb" in chapter 235, volume 21, Statutes at Large, page 259, which appears at pages 275 and 276 and which reads as follows: "Provided, That when any indigent applicant for admission to the institution, belonging to the District of Columbia, and being of teachable age, is found on examination by the president of the institution to be of feeble mind, and hence incapable of receiving instruction among children of sound mind, the Secretary of the Interior may cause such person to be instructed in some institution for the education of feeble-minded children in Pennsylvania, or some other State, at a cost not greater for each pupil than is, or may be for the time being, paid by such State for similar instruction, and the sum necessary therefor is appropriated out of the sum above provided for current expenses of the institution."; together with the amendment thereto at the end of the last paragraph under the heading "Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb" in chapter 837, volume 26, Statutes at Large, page 371, which appears at page 393 and which reads as follows: "and hereafter the estimates for this expense shall each year be submitted in the annual estimates for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia" (31 D. C. Code, 1951 ed., sec. 1009).

The second proviso at the end of the first paragraph under the heading "Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb" in chapter 143, volume 22, Statutes at Large, page 603, which appears at pages 625 and 626 and which reads as follows: "Provided further, That hereafter the report of said institution shall contain an itemized statement of all employees, the salaries or wages respectively, each of them, and also of all other expenses of said institution" (31 D. C. Code, 1951 ed., sec. 1018).

The last clause of the first proviso and all of the second proviso at the end of the first paragraph under the heading "Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb" in chapter 857, volume 26, Statutes at Large, page 371, which appears at page 393 and which reads as follows: "and hereafter there shall not be admitted to said institution under section 4865 of the Revised Statutes, nor shall there be maintained after such admission, at any one time from any State or Territory exceeding three deaf-mutes while there are applications pending from deaf-mutes, citizens of States or Territories having less than three pupils in said institution: *Provided further*, That hereafter there shall be included in the annual Book of Estimates a statement showing the number of persons employed each year in this institution and the compensation paid to each" (31 D. C. Code, 1951 ed., secs. 1013 and 1014).

The proviso at the end of the first paragraph under the heading "Current expenses of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb" in chapter 546, volume 30, Statutes at Large, page 597, which appears at page 624 and which reads as follows: "Provided, That directors appointed under the provisions of section forty-eight hundred and sixty-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall remain in office until the appointment and acceptance of office of their successors; and the directors of the institution shall have control of the disbursement of all moneys appropriated by Congress for the benefit of said institution, accounts for which shall be settled and adjusted at the Treasury Department as required by the provisions of section 236 of the Revised Statutes" (31 D. C. Code, 1951 ed., sec. 1007).

(b) All other laws and parts of laws, or of the charter heretofore granted, as amended, which are in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 3, line 11, strike out "Four" and insert "Three."

Page 3, line 15, after the word "Representatives," strike out "and one member shall be the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, or his duly designated alternate."

Page 3, line 17, strike out the word "nine" and insert the word "ten."

Page 8, line 24, strike out "857" and insert "837."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### BEREA COLLEGE, BEREA, KY.

The Clerk called the resolution (H. Con. Res. 206) extending best wishes of the Government and people of the United States to Berea College, in Berea, Ky.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas Berea College, begun in 1855, was founded on the constitutional principle of responsible freedom of expression, for which its founder, John G. Fee, his teachers and supporters suffered, and from which has developed during the century a system of education unique in America today; and

Whereas Berea College, which is not supported by public taxation, provides education without charge of tuition to students of the Appalachian Mountain area from 230 counties in 8 Southern States, selecting young men and women on the basis of financial



need, high moral character, sincerity of purpose, and academic scholarship without regard to race or creed, and adapting its educational program to fit the special needs of these registrants; and

Whereas Berea College has always recognized the essential and honorable nature of labor well done as basic in the philosophy of education and has evolved a unique work program for students as an integral part of its educational process; and

Whereas the Berea idea of combining a study program of high quality and a work program of practical value has attracted hundreds of visiting foreign educators engaged in replanning their whole educational systems in the postwar period; and

Whereas Berea College has become the specific model for many educational institutions in these foreign countries where a pattern is needed conforming to the current basic resources and State appropriations; and

Whereas this labor system produces through Berea College student industries arts and crafts so distinguished in craftsmanship as to be sought in world markets, thus bringing great credit to Berea College and to the United States; and

Whereas Berea College participated in the origin of the present agricultural county program of the United States Department of Agriculture by sharing in the employment of the pioneer county agent 40 years ago, and by aiding in the support of the home demonstration agent for the past 26 years; and

Whereas Berea College shares its educational resources by furnishing leadership in such needed cultural and recreational activities in the isolated mountain areas; and

Whereas during the year 1955 there are to be held at Berea College in Berea, Ky., appropriate ceremonies commemorating the college's century of service, which will be attended by people from all over the United States, who will have recalled to their minds the cost of freedom, the responsibilities of educated men, and the value of labor as a part of education: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States hereby extends the best wishes of the Government and of the people of the United States to Berea College in Berea, Ky., upon the observance of its anniversary.*

With the following committee amendments:

Strike out the preamble.

Page 3, line 5, insert "one hundredth" between the words "its" and "anniversary."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AMEND THE HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6888) to amend section 207 (a) of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1950.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (a) of section 207 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows:*

"(a) The Commission is authorized to lease to native Hawaiians the right to the use and occupancy of a tract or tracts of Hawaiian home lands within the following acreage limits per each lessee: (1) not less than 1 nor more than 40 acres of agricultural lands; or (2) not less than 100 nor more

than 500 acres of first-class pastoral lands; or (3) not less than 250 nor more than 1,000 acres of second-class pastoral lands; or (4) not less than 40 nor more than 100 acres of irrigated pastoral lands; (5) not more than 1 acre of any class of land to be used as a residence lot: *Provided, however,* That in the case of any existing lease of a farm lot in the Kalaniana'ole Settlement on Molo-kai, a residence lot may exceed 1 acre but shall not exceed 4 acres in area, the location of such area to be selected by the lessee concerned: *Provided further,* That a lease granted to any lessee may include two detached farm lots located on the same island and within a reasonable distance of each other, one of which, to be designated by the Commission, shall be occupied by the lessee as his home, the gross acreage of both lots not to exceed the maximum acreage of an agricultural or pastoral lot, as the case may be, as provided in this section."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its approval.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, following line 16, insert the following new section 2:

"Sec. 2. Subsection (a) of section 201 of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, is hereby amended by adding a paragraph (8) to read as follows:

"(8) The term 'irrigated pastoral land' means land not in the description of agricultural land but which, through irrigation, is capable of carrying more livestock the year through than first-class pastoral land."

Page 2, line 17, strike the words "Sec. 2." and insert in lieu thereof the words "Sec. 3."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend sections 201 (a) and 207 (a) of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AUTHORIZING HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION TO EXCHANGE CERTAIN LAND

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5840) to authorize the Hawaiian Homes Commission to exchange certain Hawaiian Homes Commission land and certain easements for certain lands in private ownership.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc., That the Hawaiian Homes Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to convey to Richard Smart, an American citizen, the following described tract of "available land" designated herein as "Tract 1", and also perpetual easements for pipeline purposes along and across the areas described as "Tract 2", in exchange and return for the conveyance in fee simple to the commission by said Richard Smart of the tracts of land hereinafter described as "Tracts 3 and 4", and also the conveyance of all of his right, title, and interest in the land hereinafter described and designated as "Tract 5", the said tracts being described as follows, subject to minor variations:*

##### TRACT 1

Being a portion of the Hawaiian homes land of Puukapu at Waimea, South Kohala, Hawaii.

Beginning at the most northerly corner of this piece of land on the south side of

Mamalahoa Highway, the same being also the northwest corner of Grant 4955 to J. T. Baker, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "West Base" being 1003.50 feet south and 350.76 feet west, thence running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

1. 338° 52' 1173.10 feet along Grant 4955 to J. T. Baker;

2. 254° 51' 590.26 feet along same;

3. 329° 08' 2488.30 feet along fence, along the remainder of the land of Puukapu, to corner of fence;

4. 329° 08' 750.00 feet along the remainder of the land of Puukapu;

5. 254° 45' 1127.17 feet along the remainder of the land of Puukapu to fence;

6. 329° 08' 1089.30 feet along fence, along the remainder of the land of Puukapu;

7. 352° 29' 15' 6140.05 feet along the remainder of the land of Puukapu to a 2-inch pipe in concrete monument at an angle in the boundary between the lands of Puukapu and Waikoloa;

8. 95° 07' 1325.30 feet along the land of Waikoloa;

9. 107° 28' 30' 2966.90 feet along the land of Waikoloa to a 1-inch pipe in concrete monument;

10. 115° 17' 30' 2360.60 feet along the land of Waikoloa to the southeast boundary of the new Kamuela Airport;

11. 232° 00' 2802.55 feet along the southeast boundary of the new Kamuela Airport;

12. 142° 00' 600.00 feet along the northeast boundary of the new Kamuela Airport;

13. 52° 00' 3104.43 feet along the northwest boundary of the new Kamuela Airport to the boundary between the lands of Puukapu and Waikoloa;

14. 115° 17' 30' 175.94 feet along the land of Waikoloa to an old + on rock;

15. 153° 06' 977.13 feet along the land of Waikoloa to a concrete monument;

16. 155° 02' 1150.60 feet along the land of Waikoloa to an old + on rock;

17. 210° 53' 1218.50 feet along the land of Waikoloa to a concrete monument marked +;

18. 209° 10' 530.30 feet along the land of Waikoloa to a concrete monument marked +;

19. 19° 27' 30' 272.60 feet along the land of Waikoloa to a concrete monument marked +;

20. 240° 10' 179.50 feet along the land of Waikoloa to an old + on rock;

21. 164° 42' 353.24 feet along the land of Waikoloa to a concrete monument marked +;

22. 252° 16' 30' 305.90 feet along the land of Waikoloa to a pipe in concrete;

23. 240° 51' 197.90 feet along the land of Waikoloa to a concrete monument marked +;

24. 213° 27' 307.90 feet along the land of Waikoloa to a concrete monument marked +;

25. 186° 14' 751.75 feet along the land of Waikoloa to a concrete monument marked +;

26. 229° 32' 159.90 feet along the land of Waikoloa to a concrete monument marked +;

27. 245° 29' 403.60 feet along the land of Waikoloa to a concrete monument marked +;

28. 188° 01' 30' 209.05 feet along the land of Waikoloa to a concrete monument marked +;

29. 182° 14' 452.10 feet along the land of Waikoloa to a concrete monument marked +;

30. 205° 48' 530.42 feet along the land of Waikoloa to a concrete monument marked +;

31. 205° 59' 30' 414.10 feet along the middle of old stonewall, along the land of Waikoloa to a concrete monument marked +;

32. 238° 57' 30' 105.58 feet along the southeast side of old stonewall, along the re-

mainder of the land of Waikoloa to a concrete post marked +;

33. 239° 43' 30" 259.40 feet along the southeast side of old stonewall, along the remainder of the land of Waikoloa to a pipe on the northeast side of stonewall, and passing over a pipe in concrete in stonewall at 257.40 feet;

34. 156° 48' 461.45 feet along northeast side of old stonewall, along the remainder of the land of Waikoloa to a concrete monument marked +;

35. 187° 29' 285.30 feet along the land of Waikoloa to a concrete monument marked +;

36. 129° 08' 106.77 feet along the land of Waikoloa to the south side of the Mamalahoa Highway;

37. 262° 19' 49.92 feet along the south side of Mamalahoa Highway to the point of beginning and containing a gross area of 1,030.82 acres and a net area of 944.25 acres after excepting and reserving therefrom all Grants and Land Commission Awards and portions of same containing an area of 36.57 acres.

#### TRACT 2

##### Easements

Parcel "P". Perpetual pipeline easement through the Hawaiian homes land of Pauahi at Waimea, South Kohala, Hawaii. Said pipeline easement being (3.00 feet wide) and extending for (1.50 feet) on either side of the center line of pipeline as constructed and more particularly described as follows, subject to minor variations:

Beginning on the center line at the northeast end of this easement (3.00 feet wide) in the middle of the Manaewa Gulch which is also the boundary between the lands of Momouloa and Pauahi, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "PUU Kawaiwai 1948", being 1551.69 feet north and 6153.45 feet east, thence running along the center line by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

1. 54° 00' 59.00 feet;  
2. 58° 07' 158.90 feet;  
3. 59° 40' 180.35 feet;  
4. 59° 10' 30" 342.50 feet;  
5. 56° 18' 25.80 feet;  
6. 59° 38' 341.10 feet;  
7. 59° 26' 30" 364.50 feet;  
8. 81° 57' 25.00 feet;  
9. 92° 52' 81.50 feet;  
10. 94° 10' 30" 113.00 feet, to the middle of the Umpoho Gulch which is also the boundary between the lands of Pauahi and Kapia, containing an area of 5075 square feet.

Parcel "T". Perpetual pipeline easement through the Hawaiian homes land of Puukapu at Waimea, South Kohala, Hawaii. Said pipeline easement being (3.00 feet wide) and extending for (1.50 feet) on either side of the center line of pipeline as constructed and more particularly described as follows, subject to minor variations:

Beginning on the center line at the southwest end of this easement (3.00 feet wide) and on the boundary between the lands of Waikoloa and Puukapu, the true azimuth and distance from a 3" pipe marking a boundary corner of the lands of Waikoloa and Puukapu, being 97° 39' 43" 590.50 feet, and the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "West Base", being 13441.60 feet south and 16040.80 feet east, thence running along the center line as follows on the following approximate azimuths and distances:

1. 224° 00' 1450 feet through the land of Puukapu;  
2. 236° 00' 5650 feet through the land of Puukapu to the west boundary of R. P. 4945, L. C. Aw. 4348-B to Harry Purdy, containing an area of 0.49 acre.

Parcel "U". Perpetual pipeline easement through the Hawaiian homes land of Ka-

moku at Hamakua, Hawaii. Said pipeline easement being (3.00 feet wide) and extending for (1.50 feet) on either side of the center line of pipeline as constructed and more particularly described as follows, subject to minor variations:

Beginning on the center line at the southwest end of this easement (3.00 feet wide) and on the boundary between the land of Kamoku and Grant 632 to G. S. Kenway, the approximate coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "PUU IO", being 14700 feet north and 1090 feet west, thence running along the center line as follows on the approximate azimuth and distance:

1. 235° 30' 6000 feet through the Hawaiian homes land of Kamoku to the boundary between the lands of Kamoku and Kapoaula, containing an area of 0.41 acre.

Parcel "W". Perpetual pipeline easement through the Hawaiian homes land of Nienie at Hamakua, Hawaii. Said pipeline easement being (3.00 feet wide) and extending for (1.50 feet) on either side of the center line of pipeline as constructed and more particularly described as follows, subject to minor variations:

Beginning on the center line at the south end of this easement (3.00 feet wide) and on the boundary between the lands of lower Paauhau and Nienie, the true azimuth and approximate distance from Government Survey Triangulation Station "PUU NOHU", 252° 00' 5950 feet more or less, thence running along the center line as follows on the approximate azimuth and distance:

1. 187° 30' 900 feet through the land of Nienie to the middle of the Kahaupu Gulch, containing an area of 0.06 acre.

#### TRACT 3

##### Waikoloa—Waialeale lands

Being all of Waikoloa 1st and Waialeale 2nd covered by Boundary Certificate No. 20; a portion of Waikoloa 2nd, L. C. Aw. 9971 Apana 4 to W. P. Leleiohoku; a portion of Waikoloa 1st, Grant 791 to J. P. and E. Parker; a portion of Waialeale 2nd, Grant 868 to J. P. and E. Parker and a portion of Waialeale 1st, L. C. Aw. 9971 Apana 8 to W. P. Leleiohoku; situated at Hamakua, Hawaii.

Beginning at a concrete post marked + near the southwest corner of this piece, the true azimuth and distance to "Camp Triangulation Station" (marked by a concrete post, on top of prominent knoll, about 1100 feet north of the government road and about 1700 feet west from Waikoloa Gulch) being 262° 33' 1143.5 feet and from said Camp Triangulation Station and true azimuth and distance to Kamakaukapuu Triangulation Station (marked by a concrete post) being 311° 11' 30" 5044.0 feet and the coordinates of said Camp Triangulation Station referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "PUU IO" are 23673.9 feet north and 15953.3 feet east, thence running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south, but subject to minor variations:

1. 179° 51' 1317.8 feet along the government land of Kamoku to a concrete post marked +;  
2. 192° 24' 561.5 feet along same to a concrete post marked +;  
3. 183° 05' 3437.6 feet along same, and cutting through reservoir to a concrete post marked + just north of the fence around said reservoir;

4. 190° 25' 1192.0 feet along same to a concrete post marked + on small knoll;

5. 219° 15' 953.0 feet along same to a concrete post marked +;

6. 212° 58' 461.0 feet along same and passing over a concrete post marked + at 457.8 feet, to an old rock marked + and abut, at Pulupakea near the east edge of small gulch;

7. 209° 16' 30" 1353.0 feet along same to a concrete post marked +;

8. 216° 36' 2027.4 feet along same to a concrete post marked +;

9. 206° 14' 1753.0 feet along same to a concrete post marked +;

10. 86° 26' 464.0 feet along same to large rock in gulch marked XII, also a concrete post by said rock;

Thence down along the center of small gulch in all its turns and windings, along the government remainder of Puanui and Grant 1767 to Kahooma to a concrete post marked + on the east edge of gulch, the direct azimuth and distance being,

11. 190° 45' 3190.0 feet;

12. 214° 18' 420.2 feet along Grant 1767 to Kahooma to a concrete post marked +;

13. 182° 24' 365.0 feet along Grant 1765 to Paele to a concrete post marked + on ridge;

14. 270° 33' 2356.0 feet across the lands of Waikoloa 2nd, and 1st, and Waialeale 2nd and 1st, along the Pacific Sugar Mill Company's land to a concrete monument;

15. 16° 20' 2900.0 feet along Grant 2124 to Haalau to a + on rock in stream at the head of waterfall in same;

Thence following up along the center of the Kapulena Gulch in all its turns and windings, along the government land of Kapulena to a concrete monument marked + at the junction of a small gulch from the east with the Kapulena Gulch, the direct azimuth and distance being,

16. 8° 10' 5702.0 feet;

17. 17° 31' 726.0 feet along the government land of Kapulena to a concrete post marked + on pali, on the west side of gulch;

18. 330° 42' 463.0 feet along same to a concrete monument marked + in gulch;

19. 17° 12' 3584.0 feet along same to a concrete monument marked +;

20. 18° 24' 30" 2206.75 feet along same to a concrete monument marked +;

21. 23° 34' 494.7 feet along same to a concrete monument marked +;

22. 37° 50' 1793.95 feet along same to an old + on large rock on the west edge of stream in Waikoloa Gulch;

23. 98° 05' 2048.17 feet along the government land of Kamoku to a concrete monument marked + on the side of a small rise;

24. 173° 33' 794.8 feet along same to the point of beginning and containing an area of 1225 acres.

#### TRACT 4

A. R.P. 6848, L. C. Aw. 4183-B, to Kanaue, containing an area of three acres;

B. L.C. Aw. 3842, Ap. 1 and 2, to Kaulunui, containing an area of 3.24 acres;

C. R.P. 6836, L. C. Aw. 4227, AP. 1, to Kaulunui, containing an area of three acres;

D. R.P. 6834, L. C. Aw. 3685, AP. 1 and 2, to Mahoe, containing an area of 3.248 acres;

E. R.P. 7334, L. C. Aw. 4130, AP. 1 and 2, to Kanakaole, containing an area of 3.245 acres;

F. R.P. 7684, L. C. Aw. 4132, AP. 1 and 2, to Kaina ia Kanekupuu, containing an area of 3.248 acres;

G. R.P. 8445, L. C. Aw. 4218, AP. 1 and 2, to Kaohimaunu, containing an area of 3.245 acres;

H. L.C. Aw. 3686, AP. 1, to Muluhi, containing an area of three acres;

I. R.P. 6271, L. C. Aw. 4183, AP. 1, to Kaluahineui and Kanaue, containing an area of three acres;

J. R.P. 7675, L. C. Aw. 4210, AP. 1 and 2, to Kalua, containing an area of 3.248 acres;

K. L.C. Aw. 4212, AP. 2, to James Hanahane, containing an area of 0.248 acres.

#### TRACT 5

R. P. 6835, L. C. Aw. 4210-B, to Wawaeluhi ia Mokuhia, containing an area of three acres.

Sec. 2. The said "Tracts 3, 4 and 5", upon the conveyance thereof to the Commission, shall be and become "available land" within the meaning of said Hawaiian Homes Commission Act of 1920, and any amendments thereto.



Sec. 3. The exchange which is provided for in this act shall not be effected by the Hawaiian Homes Commission unless and until the values of the lands involved in the proposed exchange are first determined by appraisals to be made by three competent appraisers to be appointed by the governor of the Territory of Hawaii showing that the lands belonging to Richard Smart are of equal or greater value than the Hawaiian Homes Commission lands above mentioned.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect upon its approval.

With the following committee amendments:

Beginning on page 1, line 3, strike everything through page 2, line 4, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That any limitations imposed by the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended, or the Hawaiian Organic Act, as amended, to the contrary notwithstanding, the Hawaiian Homes Commission, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of Hawaii, is hereby authorized and empowered to transfer and convey to Richard Smart, a United States citizen, all or any portion of the following-described tract of 'available land' designated herein as 'Tract 1,' and also such perpetual easements for pipeline purposes along and across the areas described as 'Tract 2,' as the Commission shall deem advisable, in exchange and return for the conveyance in fee simple to the Commission by said Richard Smart of all or any portion of the tracts of land hereinafter described as 'Tracts 3, 4, and 5,' the said tracts being described as follows, subject to minor variations."

Page 4, line 3, strike "19°" and insert in lieu thereof "199°."

Page 5, line 22, strike "944.25" and insert in lieu thereof "994.25."

Pages 9 to 12, inclusive, strike all of the description of tract 3, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

#### Waikoloa—Waialeale lands

Being all of the Mauka or Upper parts of Waikoloa 1st, and Waialeale 2d. (Grant 868 to J. P. Parker, Jr. and Ebenezer Parker, by name only, and covered by Boundary Certificate No. 20.) A portion of Waikoloa 2d. (L. C. Aw. 9971, Apana 4 to W. P. Leleiohoku.) A portion of the Makai or Lower part of Waikoloa 1st. (Grant 791 to J. P. Parker and Ebenezer Parker.) A portion of the Makai or Lower part of Waialeale 2d. (Grant 868 to J. P. Parker and Ebenezer Parker, by survey) and a portion of Waialeale 1st. (L. C. Aw. 9971, Apana 8 to W. P. Leleiohoku.)

"Situate at Hamakua, Hawaii

"Beginning at a concrete post marked + near the Southwest corner of this piece of land, the true azimuth and distance to 'Camp' Triangulation Station (marked by a  $\Delta$  on concrete post on top of prominent knoll, about 1000 feet North of the Government Road and about 1100 feet West of the Waikoloa Gulch) being 262° 32' 10" 1145.00 feet, and from said 'Camp' Triangulation Station, the true azimuth and distance to 'Kapoaula' Triangulation Station being 279° 57' 36" 4331.35 feet, and the coordinates of said 'Kapoaula' Triangulation Station referred to 'East Base' Triangulation Station are 9255.34 feet North and 26338.97 feet East, thence running by azimuths measured clockwise from True South from the above described point of beginning:

"1. 179° 50' 20" 1317.47 feet along the Land of Kamoku to a concrete post marked +;

"2. 192° 22' 561.40 feet along same to a concrete post marked +;

"3. 183° 03' 40" 3437.10 feet along same, and cutting through old reservoir to a concrete post marked +;

"4. 190° 23' 30" 1192.25 feet along same to a concrete post marked +;

"5. 219° 19' 30" 953.95 feet along same to a concrete post marked +;

"6. 212° 56' 461.00 feet along same to an old + on rock and ahu at a place called Pulupakea near the East edge of small gulch, and passing over a concrete post marked + at 457.80 feet;

"7. 209° 15' 30" 1352.40 feet along same to a concrete post marked +;

"8. 216° 33' 30" 1826.64 feet along same to a point on line with the Hamakua Forest Reserve boundary;

"9. 216° 33' 30" 200.15 feet along the Land of Puanui to a concrete post marked +;

"10. 206° 12' 1753.00 feet along same to a concrete post marked +;

"11. 86° 23' 464.00 feet along same to a large rock in gulch marked XII, also a concrete post by said rock;

"12. Thence, down along the middle of small gulch in all its turns and windings, along the Land of Puanui and Grant 1767 to Kahoomai to concrete post marked + on the East edge of gulch, the direct azimuth and distance being 190° 43' 30" 3190.00 feet;

"13. 214° 16' 420.00 feet along Grant 1767 to Kahoomai to a concrete post marked +;

"14. 182° 22' 30" 365.00 feet along Grant 1765 to J. Paele to a concrete post marked +;

"15. 270° 31' 2356.00 feet across the Lands of Waikoloa 2nd. and 1st. and Waialeale 2nd. and 1st. to a concrete monument;

"16. 16° 18' 2900.00 feet along Grant 2124 to Haalou, Kaimialina and Kaukini to a + on rock in Kapulena Gulch at head of waterfall in same;

"17. Thence following up along the middle of the Kapulena Gulch in all its turns and windings, along the Land of Kapulena, the direct azimuth and distance being 12° 19' 40" 3452.13 feet to a point in middle of said gulch where it intersects the boundary of the Hamakua Forest Reserve;

"18. Still following up along the middle of the Kapulena Gulch in all its turns and windings, along the Land of Kapulena, the direct azimuth and distance being 00° 39' 55" 2167.62 feet;

"19. 17° 28' 45" 50.00 feet leaving the Kapulena Gulch and along the Land of Kapulena to a pipe in concrete monument on the Southwest bank of said gulch;

"20. 17° 28' 45" 727.50 feet along the Land of Kapulena to a concrete post marked + on pali, on the West side of Gulch;

"21. 330° 40' 45" 461.90 feet along same to a concrete post marked + in Gulch;

"22. 17° 10' 20" 3585.44 feet along same to a concrete monument marked +;

"23. 18° 23' 15" 2196.85 feet along same to a concrete monument marked +;

"24. 23° 31' 30" 494.67 feet along same to a concrete monument marked +;

"25. 37° 47' 1794.65 feet along same, and crossing Government Road to concrete monument marked + over original + on large rock on the West edge of Waikoloa Gulch;

"26. 98° 03' 45" 2048.10 feet along the Land of Kamoku and recrossing Government Road to a concrete monument marked + on the side of small rise;

"27. 173° 32' 45" 794.80 feet along the Land of Kamoku to the point of beginning and containing an area of 1216 acres."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Hawaiian Homes Commission to exchange certain Hawaiian Homes Commission land and certain easements for certain privately owned land."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTEND EMERGENCY AUTHORITY ON FOREIGN MERCHANT VESSELS

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to the bill (H. R. 6318) which earlier was passed to the foot of the calendar.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, by request of the chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I ask unanimous consent that my proposed amendment be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

(The amendment referred to follows:)

Amendment proposed by Mr. McCORMACK: Page 2, line 3, strike out the word "Secretary" and insert the word "President."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa that the bill be passed over without prejudice?

There was no objection.

#### AMERICA'S TRADE POLICY

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN] is recognized for 45 minutes.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, our primary objective in all legislation must be to serve the best interest of the people of the United States. In proposing H. R. 8860 to implement America's trade policy this is my first and foremost thought.

We must maintain and strengthen America's industrial might, for this has been, and will continue to be, the chief deterrent to any attack by Communist powers.

We must also strive to maintain the fullest possible employment in our Nation, and continually try to increase the standard of living of all our people.

But these objectives can only be met if we have economic stability abroad. While always keeping in mind the above, we must do all in our power to strengthen our friends in the free world.

The economic policy of the United States—where we stand and in what direction we are going—must be known, and known soon, by our friends. If they do not know our program they cannot plan their economic future and enact legislation to implement the policies they must adopt.

Fears were aroused in some quarters that with the election of a Republican administration we might withdraw into economic isolation. I believe these fears were unfounded: President Eisenhower well understands the facts of world economics and so do, in my opinion, the great majority of the Members of the Congress.

What our foreign friends want to know is: Are we retreating into our shell and forgetting the new position of leadership in the world into which the United States

rather reluctantly has been forced as a result of two world wars; or will we take an enlightened position worthy of our world leadership?

It is for the purpose of carrying out the policy which I believe is for the best interest of the great majority of the workers in the United States, and which is therefore the policy we must assume in the long run, that I have introduced H. R. 8860 to carry out President Eisenhower's enlightened program.

Now is the time to let the world know what our future policy is to be.

There is no question in my mind that the position taken by the United States under the leadership of the Republican Party in the last half of the 19th century and in the first decade of the 20th century was the correct one, with world conditions as they then existed.

It was this Republican policy of protective tariffs which helped build up our Nation and made it great.

At that time it was the other nations of the world who had the resources and the capital. We must remember that our great network of railroads and many other of our then infant industrial enterprises were built with foreign capital, chiefly from Holland and Great Britain.

With World War I conditions changed and we became a creditor nation.

Since World War II it is we who have the capital and the wealth, which we hope will aid in building up a prosperous world and thus make a more prosperous America.

The time is now for us to prove that the Congress will support our President's trade policy. It is a truly nonpartisan policy. Most Democrats have in the past supported their Presidents' reciprocal trade programs. There is certainly no justification now for them to oppose it for purely partisan reasons because, this time, extension is proposed by a Republican President.

In spite of the historic Republican position in support of high tariffs, it is significant to note that in the 1st session of this, the 83d Congress, an overwhelming majority of the Republicans in the House voted for extension of the present act.

We Republicans do not favor free trade. Most of the Republican Members, I believe, favor moderate tariffs which will continue to grant reasonable protection to American industries which are threatened with serious injury by imports of goods of foreign origin.

There are workers whose entire livelihood is dependent upon the only jobs they know—those in industries which have been protected by the tariff for many years. We must not undertake a plan which will ruthlessly destroy these jobs.

We must not let foreign competition result in destruction of those industries which are essential to our national defense.

We must move slowly. But it is my firm belief that the direction which we should take for our Nation's good is toward a moderate reduction in our tariff walls.

H. R. 8860 is a step in that direction, though only a modest step. It permits the President to negotiate to reduce those tariffs which he believes should

be reduced in our country's best interest by 5 percent each year over the next 3 years. This would mean that if a duty were 20 percent today, it could be reduced to 19 percent in 1955, to 18 percent in 1956, and to 17 percent in 1957.

Nothing in the bill would change the provision by which the Tariff Commission would inform the President of the peril point which he would have to consider in his negotiations.

Nothing in the bill would prevent any industry from applying for relief under the escape clause.

For over a year now whenever foreign governments have sought information from the United States on the direction of its trade policy, they have been informed that Congress has established a bipartisan commission which would develop a coherent program. The Commission has reported. We have that program. It is the President's program. We should not delay longer in letting the world know if it is also the Congress' program and thus the American program.

What we do in the Congress will decide whether the free world can continue its cooperative efforts to build strength by reducing barriers to trade or whether we shall be responsible for leading the way back to a policy of unilateral action with each country attempting to solve its own trade and employment problems by restricting imports.

Steps taken by most of the foreign nations have so far been small and faltering. Advocates of higher tariffs here have justifiably called attention to the still existent systems of quotas, currency restrictions, and other barriers to trade. The one hope for elimination or a reduction of these barriers is the realization by the nations in the free world that our policy for encouraging more trade is one which has the support of an overwhelming majority of the American people of both parties.

#### NATIONAL WELFARE AND SECURITY

Our foreign economic program is an important part of our overall foreign policy.

Our military security, we all know, is interlinked with the security of our allies. Their security, and ours, is dependent not only on armies, navies, and air forces, it is dependent also on the resources, the industrial plant, the skills, the economic efficiency, the scale of living, and the political stability of ourselves and of those nations which are our friends. The strength—military, economic, and political—of Europe, the Middle East and the Far East, Africa, and Latin America is an essential element of our own strength. Their security and well-being is vital to our own welfare.

This idea of the indivisibility of world security is relatively new to the American people. During the first century of our national existence, and a bit longer, we lived in an isolated world. Foreign threats to our security seemed remote. Indeed, at that time they were remote.

We have realized at last through the grim experience of World Wars I and II that our strength alone is not enough. If the resources of the rest of the world

are organized against us our security is in jeopardy. If enough of those resources are arrayed on our side we are invincible. Together with our friends we can be overwhelmingly strong. Divided we present tempting targets for Malenkov and his associates who would like nothing better than a chance to pick off the nations of the free world one by one.

Accordingly, this country has been forced to reorient its policies from isolation to world leadership. We have done this somewhat reluctantly in the political and diplomatic spheres and in the military sphere. We still have steps to take to accomplish a similar reorientation in the economic sphere.

We have built a strong framework of alliances among nearly all the nations of the free world. Through NATO and our ANZUS agreements, through the Organization of American States, and by our ties with Japan, we have undertaken jointly to build our common strength and to defend the free world against Communist aggression.

The continued buildup of NATO and other defenses is now largely an economic problem. We know that a defense program is worthless unless it rests on a sound economic base. A serious economic setback in Europe would not only wreck the NATO defense system but would also undermine the economic fabric of the entire area and risk Communist political victories in one or more countries. The economic structure of a nation must be strong if it is to be successful in resisting aggression.

President Eisenhower recognized this truth in his message of March 30 when he said:

The national interest in the field of foreign economic policy is clear. It is to obtain, in a manner that is consistent with our national security and profitable and equitable for all, the highest possible level of trade and the most efficient use of capital and resources. That this would also strengthen our military allies adds urgency. Their strength is of critical importance to the security of our country.

Our foreign economic policy must mesh with our political and military alliances. Economic weakness abroad can undermine our joint strength. Economic disputes will weaken, or could even destroy, those close associations. For most countries, access to foreign markets and raw materials is vital because the jobs and well-being of their people are dependent on it. If the government in power is not successful in maintaining such access, it is frequently thrown out and another takes its place—perhaps one not so friendly.

Foreign countries are much more susceptible on this point than we are. That is because they are so much more dependent on foreign trade.

That was graphically shown in the last half of 1949 when we had a slight recession here, a drop in our gross national income of 3.4 percent. We hardly noticed it. But during this mild adjustment Western Europe's exports to the United States dropped 22 percent, Chile's sales to us dropped 36 percent, and Australia's 34 percent.

When we talk of increasing the duty on tuna, all Japan knows of it. The



American public is scarcely aware of the subject. But its headline significance may greatly injure our reservoir of good will with the peoples of that nation.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM

The President of the United States understands this fact. He knows that we cannot divorce our economic policy from our military and political foreign policy. On March 30 he presented to the Congress what he termed "a minimum program," made up of interrelated parts, each requiring the other. He stated:

Conceived as a whole, this program consists of four major parts: aid, which we wish to curtail; investment, which we wish to encourage; convertibility, which we wish to facilitate; and trade, which we wish to expand.

The passage of H. R. 8860 would provide the cornerstone for the President's program. Without doubt the trade aspect of the program is one of its most important components. Without it, the program as a whole might fall.

If we fail in our trade policy—

He said—

we may fail in all.

Briefly I should like to mention a few of the important provisions of this bill:

H. R. 8860 would provide for the extension, until June 30, 1957, of the President's authority to negotiate trade agreements. This three-year extension will provide the stability that American business and foreign producers both earnestly seek in the uncertain business of foreign trade.

Another important provision of H. R. 8860 gives authority to the President to negotiate with foreign governments on such matters as most-favored-nation treatment, nondiscrimination, quantitative import and export restrictions, and other similar impediments to trade which are widely used abroad. American agriculture, industry, mining, and commerce need the kind of guaranty in foreign markets which rules of this sort can provide. Tariff concessions are not enough for them to have access to foreign markets; they also need agreements that these other devices, so commonly used abroad, will be curbed.

This provision is particularly important because of the prospective revision of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which is the principal agreement through which guaranties of this sort can be obtained. As the President expressed it, we need "to provide a simpler, stronger instrument contributing more effectively to the development of a workable system of world trade."

The special provisions enumerated above generally cover what has customarily been included in trade agreements. I would like to note that the bill I have introduced expressly provides that such terms in trade agreements shall not be inconsistent with existing legislation of the United States.

#### GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

Now I would like to speak briefly about the general agreement—popularly known as the GATT. The GATT has been in existence for 6 years. The 35 countries which subscribe to it in-

clude every major trading nation of the free world. Up to now no part of the GATT has ever been before the Congress for consideration. In my opinion as presently written it never would be approved. We now have the assurance of the President that its provisions will be renegotiated on lines which might be acceptable to the United States. If this can be done, it will be submitted to the Congress for its approval.

The GATT's functions can be of first importance to the free world.

An important purpose of the agreement is the sponsoring of multilateral reciprocal tariff negotiations. However, the contracting parties also can perform an invaluable function in facilitating the settlement of trade complaints of member countries. From time to time the general agreement has also settled complaints which have had far reaching political effects. An example is provided by the recent association of Japan with the general agreement. The United States has a heavy political and security stake in Japan's economic stability. Accordingly, we have for years sought by various means to help Japan get non-discriminatory treatment for its exports to southeast Asia, the British Commonwealth, and the continent of Europe. A big step in this direction was taken last year when the contracting parties to the agreement permitted Japan to associate with the group and allowed her to share some of the rights of a contracting party.

In this and other ways a new general agreement on tariffs and trade, if properly written, can aid in developing a system of international trade which will bolster the strength of the free world and minimize economic and political stress among free nations.

The third important feature of the trade agreements bill is the authority it would give the President to reduce tariffs on a gradual and selective basis. First, the President if he believes it is for the national interest could through negotiation reduce tariffs by 15 percent from the present rate; second, if an item is not being imported or is being imported in negligible quantities only he could cut its tariff to half the rate existing on January 1, 1945; third, those tariffs with very high ad valorem rates could be reduced to a 50 percent rate or a rate equivalent thereto.

But these reductions could only be made at a rate of no more than one-third of the maximum authorized, in any one year.

The bill also provides that any reduction in tariffs must be subject to a peril-point finding.

This authority to reduce is modest. It is an absolute minimum if we are to be able to obtain reciprocal concessions from foreign countries to which we wish to sell our products.

It gives our domestic industry, agriculture and labor the assurance of stability over the next 3 years which these important segments of our economy desire.

The trade-agreements program contains various other safeguards. The President, before entering into any trade-agreement negotiation obtains the

views of the Departments of State, Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Treasury, Interior, Labor, the Tariff Commission, and FOA to get advice on all aspects of the problem.

Second, before making any agreement, public hearings must be held at which American industry, labor, agriculture, exporters, importers, producers, and consumers have full opportunity to present information and views.

Third, there is the escape clause which provides that if, as a result of a tariff reduction, imports of a particular product enter the United States in such increased quantities as to seriously injure or threaten serious injury to the domestic producer, the tariff concession may be withdrawn.

#### TRADE WITH JAPAN

I would like to comment briefly on the reduction authority which would be given to the President in dealing with trade with Japan.

For the one purpose of expanding markets for Japanese goods in the United States or other countries, the Japanese proviso in the trade-agreements extension bill would give the President authority to reduce rates which existed on January 1, 1945, by 50 percent.

The proviso might have been written to restrict the President's authority to negotiate with Japan only on a bilateral basis, but such a proposal would not have been advisable either from the United States point of view or the point of view of Japan.

The United States wishes to see increased market opportunities for Japan, but it wishes to see them spread around the world, not concentrated solely in the United States. Therefore, it was necessary for the proviso to provide some way to negotiate on a multilateral basis, including Japan, the United States, and other important nations of the free world as well. The special provision for Japan is written with just that contingency in mind.

The authority provided for the President could, of course, only be exercised subject to the peril point, escape clause, and other safeguarding provisions of the act.

#### NECESSITY FOR PROVISIO

With an arable-land area less than that of California, Japan must support a population of over 80 million. Under these circumstances, Japan must engage in international trade to live. She must export to buy her vital imports.

There are three major market areas to which Japan can look for expanded trade—the Soviet bloc, the United States, or other free nations. The United States is in a position to influence the degree of access offered to Japanese goods in the last two market areas. It is necessary that the United States use its influence to secure this access if Japan is to be kept on the side of the free world.

Since Japan must import most of its raw materials and about one-quarter of its food, it needs to have access to world markets and be able to compete for them on equal terms. This is not true at present, and Japan's imports dangerously outweigh its exports. In 1952 the adverse trade balance reached \$759 million.

Japan's trade deficit in 1953 is estimated to be \$1,135,000,000, larger by far than any previous year.

Japan's trade with the United States is also sharply out of balance. Her deficit in 1952 was \$539 million. Almost one-third of all Japan's imports come from the United States, and we bought about one-sixth of Japan's total exports. In 1952 Japan was our largest customer for cotton, rice, barley, and soybeans, and our second most important buyer of wheat.

It is imperative to the security of the United States that Japan stay on the side of the free world and we would like to avoid subsidy by the United States taxpayer. Therefore, the problem comes down to this. Japan can remain on the side of the free world only if adequate trade possibilities are available to her.

Obviously we do not want Japan to become heavily dependent upon the Soviet bloc for trade outlets. But we do not want to open our markets to an indiscriminate flow of cheaply made, competitive Japanese goods. We can avoid this by making third markets more available. The Japanese provision in the bill will permit us to do this.

The United States is anxious that Japan gain sufficient economic strength to assume responsibility for her own defense. This strength is not easy to achieve. Japan is under terrific pressure from an expanding population. Without a corresponding increase in economic activity, levels of living will drop in Japan, thus making it more susceptible to the spread of Communist subversion within its borders. Increased trade would provide the economic foundation upon which Japan could build her own defense effort.

Another reason for giving the President special tariff-reducing authority in the case of Japan is that the United States has never engaged in trade agreement negotiations with her.

It has been the aim of the United States Government to obtain full Japanese accession to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The Japanese proviso will facilitate multilateral tariff negotiations within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and with Japan—which is still not a full contracting party to the GATT—which will bring about the full accession of Japan to the general agreement. The accession of Japan to the GATT will mean that trade between Japan and the GATT countries, which include most of the countries of the free world, will be conducted on a basis of nondiscrimination. It will mean that Japan has been accepted by the countries of the free world as a full trading partner.

A final reason why the Japanese proviso is essential is that it would enable the United States to press for additional markets in third countries for Japanese goods. The United States objective of having other nations reduce tariffs in favor of Japan could be more easily achieved if those reductions were submerged in a larger tariff negotiation. A strong fear of Japanese importations exists in Canada, the United Kingdom, France, and Belgium. These governments might, however, grant these con-

cessions in an agreement in which they were at the same time receiving concessions from a variety of other countries, including the United States. Only a multilateral negotiation could bring about this result and no multilateral negotiation of this sort could be successful without added authority in the hands of the United States negotiators.

#### DANGERS OF INACTION

What are the dangers to this country if we fail to move in the direction urged by the President?

One, it would play directly into the hands of the Kremlin, whose policy is to create weakness and disunity in the free world. Those who would pass off lightly the part that United States trade policy plays in our overall foreign policy should read the article that shortly before his death Stalin wrote in the Russian magazine *Bolshevik*:

The most important result of the Second World War and its economic consequences must be considered the disintegration of a united, all-embracing world market. These circumstances determine further the deepening of the general crisis of the capitalist system.

At present the Kremlin still sees the crisis in terms of an inevitable trade conflict between the nations of the free world.

Malenkov has been even more explicit:

American imperialism is acting today, not only as an international exploiter and enslaver of nations, but also as a force that is disrupting the economies of the other capitalist countries . . . boosting their exports through the most unscrupulous dumping while at the same time closing their home markets to foreign goods. The economic policy pursued by American imperialists is bound to aggravate the antagonism between the United States and other capitalist countries.

Representatives from the Soviet bloc in the U. N. are constantly pounding at that theme and urging countries of the free world to look to the Soviet bloc for markets.

Secondly, another danger which would result from our failure to encourage the free world to reduce barriers to trade is the opportunity it would give the Soviet bloc to close the gap between production in the bloc and the free world.

A major part of Europe and Asia is combined under the iron control of the Soviet Union. The Soviet bloc, with its potential resources and the potentially huge internal market, can maximize its production without much international trade. Conceivably, by dictation from the Kremlin every part of the Soviet bloc could be directed to produce the things for which it is best suited.

The remainder of Europe, the Far East, and the Western Hemisphere, on the other hand, are fragmented into over 50 individual countries, each with its own economic structure, each lacking some raw materials and resources, plants, and key skills found only in other countries. Each is separated from the others by currency and trade barriers that impede the flow of trade among these various free countries.

To cooperate in the effort to lower barriers to trade would help strengthen the free world by permitting each country to

obtain needed materials at the lowest cost, by permitting each to achieve top efficiency from large-scale production, and thus help raise the standard of living of all countries of the free world.

Third, if we fail to provide leadership in the free world in the trade field, we would effectively undermine our efforts to halt the flow of strategic materials to the Soviet bloc. Western Europe, Japan, and other areas of the free world must find new markets for their production. A restrictive trade policy by us might crush our allies between our tariff curtain and the Iron Curtain.

The fourth danger which would arise from our failure to implement the President's program is that we would lose important markets and weaken our own economy. If we do not give other peoples of the world the opportunity to earn dollars how can we expect them to pay for our goods. Import barriers that deny our customers a chance to earn dollars means lost markets for American exporters, and less employment for American workers and farmers.

In the postwar period, from 1946 through 1953, our taxpayers gave foreign countries more than \$34 billion to help them buy our goods. With a reduction of that foreign aid, which made possible a large part of United States shipments abroad of agricultural and manufactured products, exports dropped sharply. Unless we increase our imports and permit other countries to earn the dollars needed to maintain their purchases of American products, we can expect a further decrease in our exports with resulting ill effects on employment and business activity in the United States.

In the situation in which the United States finds itself we really have three choices in our trade policy. One, we can cut exports and accept the resulting unemployment among workers dependent on our export trade; two, we can continue to meet the trade deficit with money from the Public Treasury—the taxpayer's pockets; or we can face the economic facts of life and recognize that the only way we can receive payment for goods is in the form of imports of goods and services.

I firmly believe that H. R. 8860 would help expand international trade on an equitable and profitable basis which would be beneficial to our dynamic economy.

In trade matters there are always two sides—debtors and creditors, buyers and sellers. We must study our problems from both points of view.

Traditionally we have looked at the problem from the point of view of a debtor nation. Now that we are the creditor nation in the world it is time we looked at this subject from our new perspective.

Since 1918 we have been selling more abroad than we have been buying, infinitely more, about \$80 billion more. To a large extent our loans and aid programs made up the difference. Our taxpayers bore the main burden.

But now that other countries are able to sell us their goods the taxpayer wants relief. He deserves it. Let other nations pay for what they buy by selling



their products here. No other alternative makes sense.

It is an elementary fact, but one frequently ignored, that we cannot sell our goods if we do not buy the products of others. What those who oppose imports are, in effect, suggesting is that farmers and workers in our export industries, such as the farm-implement industry, the machinery industry, the chemical industry, the electrical industry, be thrown out of work since foreign countries will not be able to pay for our goods. The problem is made more serious by the fact that it is our low-cost industries, the ones with the greatest possibility for expansion and thus for increased employment, and the ones most important to a modern defense, that would be most hit by such a shortsighted policy.

#### ADVANTAGES OF THE TRADE-AGREEMENTS PROGRAM

I have detailed some of the dangers that would attend our failure to adopt the President's program. Now let me enumerate some of the advantages, in addition to the overriding one of national security, which would accrue to the United States from the adoption of the program which the President has outlined and of which H. R. 8860 is an integral part.

First. By the reciprocal reduction of barriers to trade our farms, our mines, and our manufacturing plants would gain access to foreign markets. The resulting expansion of trade will help the countries of the free world to return to convertibility of their currencies. If they can earn enough dollars to pay for the goods they need and they can be assured by the policies which we adopt that their trade future is secure enough so that they can drop the various types of controls they have employed to ration their low dollar reserves, considerably greater markets will open up for American products. The President stated in his message of March 30 that unless we are prepared to adopt programs which will expand international trade and increase investments abroad "our friends abroad may be discouraged in their efforts to establish a free market for their currencies."

Second. The stake of agriculture in our trade policy is very great. The value of agricultural exports since 1945 has been equal to about one-eighth of our cash farm income. The volume has accounted for commodities produced on over 40 million acres, about one-tenth of our cropland. Our agricultural exports have declined sharply from the record \$4 billion reached in 1951-52. But they are still large. Our exports in 1952-53 totaled \$2.8 billion, off 30 percent from the previous year. Contributing to the sharp decline was the reduction in United States aid which at its peak in 1948-49 provided funds to pay for about two-thirds of our agricultural exports.

These figures on the total value and quantity of our agricultural exports somewhat obscure the very high degree of dependence of certain of our farm commodities on export outlets. In 1953, for example, we exported over one-half of our rice crop, one-quarter of our wheat crop, over one-fifth of our cotton and tobacco crops, and almost one-

seventh of our soybeans, one-fifth of our lard, and over one-half of our tallow. Exports were also important for barley, raisins, prunes, and many other farm products.

Even those branches of American agriculture that have little or no direct interest in foreign markets are harmed by restrictive trade barriers here and abroad, because such barriers force other farmers, when they lose export markets for their customary crops, to turn to such things as dairy farming or beef cattle.

Third. Our mineral producers also have a large stake in the export market. In 1953, 9.1 percent of our anthracite coal and 7.5 percent of our bituminous coal was shipped abroad. We exported 23.3 percent of our lubricating oil and 23.8 percent of our sulfur.

Fourth. Our manufacturing industries also rely heavily on our export markets. We exported 11 percent of our machine tools in 1952, 32 percent of our rolling mill machinery, 13 percent of our agricultural machinery, 22 percent of our tractors, 20.2 percent of our combines, and 13 percent of our motor trucks and coaches. Other manufacturing industries which have a large stake in exports are producers of storage batteries, household appliances, office machinery, oil-field machinery, textile machinery, sewing machines, printing machinery, and chemicals.

Fifth. Labor's stake in our export trade is also great. This is recognized by the leaders of both our major labor unions, the A. F. of L. and the CIO. As the President has pointed out, over 4 million American workers and their families depend on international trade for their employment. American labor by and large costs less than any in the world. In most industries United States manufacturers can pay high wages and still sell their products competitively with the products of other countries because of our high productivity, which results not only from our abundant physical resources but also because of the skills, the temperament, and the adaptiveness of our workers. Labor-saving devices, large-scale operations, mass production and standardization, and selling skills and mass distribution all contribute to this effectiveness.

The dollar gap itself is proof that the United States, as a whole, has little to fear from foreign competition. Our labor leaders realize that if a tariff policy could be adopted which would attempt to equalize cost of production that it would result in the termination of almost all international trade and the lowering of the American standard of living.

Sixth. A forward-looking trade policy is also called for in the interest of our economic relations with the underdeveloped areas of the world. It is quite apparent that we are on the threshold of a period of enormous change in world production and world trade. The 600 million people of southeast Asia, once a negligible factor in any calculation of world trade, are now groping for means to expand their production. The 170 million people of Latin America and the 15 million people of Canada are already in the midst of a spectacular expansion

of production. Africa and the Middle East will undoubtedly follow.

This industrialization will mean that people in those areas will become an enormous potential export market for American machinery, equipment and industrial products generally. Authority to negotiate trade agreements on a reciprocal basis with these areas, combined with other programs recommended by the President, will open up exciting new vistas for American exports.

In summary, we all gain from increased international trade: First, as taxpayers, because more imports help reduce the need for aid; second, as consumers, because it makes it possible for us to purchase these foreign-made goods that we need; third, as producers, because imports help foreigners earn the dollars they need to buy more American goods; fourth, as investors, because increased dollars earnings by foreigners selling to the United States means a better chance for profitable American investments abroad; and, fifth, as American citizens, because increased international trade creates a stronger free world.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, first of all I would like to congratulate my good friend from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN] on the detailed and forthright statement which he has made in support of his bill, H. R. 8860. We in New Jersey are proud of the fine job which Mr. KEAN is doing as a member of the Ways and Means Committee. We are proud, too, of his unfailingly conscientious and sound approach to the many complex problems which we face here in Washington.

I should like to associate myself in strong support of this bill, H. R. 8860, and with the statement which the gentleman from New Jersey has just made. It is a realistic, comprehensive and accurate estimate of the importance of a sound economic policy for the United States.

Reasonable men can, and do, differ on the best course to follow with respect to trade policy. And yet it is generally accepted that early agreement on our future economic policy is essential. Certainly the problem is urgent. The problem also is one which transcends partisan considerations. Bipartisanship in our foreign economic policy is equally as important as bipartisanship in our overall foreign policy. As the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN] has just pointed out, our economic policy is indeed a most important factor in our total foreign policy. It cannot safely be separated from any political and military decisions which we may make.

The reorientation of our national economic policy, therefore, is of great importance if the United States is to provide effective and reliable world leadership. If collective security has any meaning—and we know it has—we must

seek to develop and maintain allies who are strong politically, militarily and economically. In the past we have sought to accomplish these ends primarily by direct aid. A better alternative is now available.

A gradual reduction in trade barriers such as is now proposed will strengthen, and not weaken, our own country. By an enlightened policy of international trade, we can develop markets for our own goods, and also benefit friendly nations by giving them a chance to earn much-needed dollars. The expansion of trade resulting from a gradual relaxation of restrictive trade policies will benefit all segments of our own economy.

#### HON. A. B. WON PAT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, it was a great event in history when the first legislative body, composed of members selected by the people, convened on American soil.

We are reminded by the visit to Washington this week of the Honorable A. B. Won Pat, Speaker of the Legislature of Guam, that the seeds of representative government, functioning through popularly selected legislative bodies, have been planted in the Far East. The convening in 1950 of the first General Assembly of Guam was another great event in history.

As the majority leader of the House when Guam, the small island of American soil farflung in the Pacific, was given its organic law, it is especially pleasing to me to hear at first hand from Speaker Won Pat of the enthusiastic reception by the people of Guam of the legislative system that has been the strength of our Nation and of the various States of the Union.

The Legislature of Guam convened for the first time 4 years ago. It is our youngest legislative body. Its influence for democracy in the Far East, where democracy and its hopes for mankind is in conflict with the doom-creed of communism, can be tremendous. The responsibility of Speaker Won Pat and the members of the body over which he presides present a challenge which we are confident they will meet with wise deliberations and constructive legislative actions. The visit to us of Speaker Won Pat we accept as a token of the earnestness of the speaker and the legislators of Guam to that end.

#### OPERATION FLASH BURN

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GROSS). Under previous special order, the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, at Fort Bragg, N. C., during the past 2 weeks, the Army has had 60,000 troops engaged in a great maneuver de-

signed to help it meet the changes in warfare which may be brought about by recent scientific advances in weapons and equipment. The Army is far from believing it has all the answers to this grave and urgent problem. In fact, this maneuver was designed as a test of new tactics and new weapons, and the Army is openminded about their impact on its organization and employment in the future.

This maneuver was called Flash Burn, because it is focused on the tactical use of atomic weapons. The Army is vigorously evaluating the effect of these weapons on the nature of warfare. It already has developed tentative new organization, doctrine, tactics, techniques, and equipment to meet the conditions that can be reasonably anticipated. Operation Flash Burn tested these new concepts and already has raised questions about some of them, while indicating the soundness of others. The Army also foresees that the evolution of its combat doctrine will be considerably accelerated as the result of this maneuver.

But that is only part of the picture. While the process of testing is underway, the commanders, staffs, and troops engaged are receiving the most valuable training in modern offensive and defensive operations. To be specific, these are some of the fields in which training, research, and testing are going on all at the same time:

Coordinated tactical employment of conventional weapons with all types of atomic weapons now available to the Army and the development of new types for the future.

Tactical employment of new chemical weapons and defense against chemical, biological, and radiological attack.

Airborne operations, with emphasis on swift paralyzing attacks in support of ground assaults.

Combat operations, with emphasis on the employment of the infantry, artillery, armor team.

Maintenance of prompt and effective logistical support of combat forces in the field.

Perfecting tactical air support.

Tactical helicopter operations, with emphasis on maximum use of this vehicle not only in supply and evacuation, but in assault operations as well.

Active and passive defense against air attack.

New weapons and new techniques in the use of land mines.

Alternate means of communication and extended communications capabilities necessary for widely deployed and swiftly moving warfare.

Electronic countermeasures which, in effect, will interfere with the electronic equipment of an enemy.

Survival training to enable troops cut off in the anticipated wide-open warfare to continue effective operations.

Employment and defense against guerrilla types of warfare.

Prevention of sabotage.

Logistical support of rapidly moving and widely dispersed elements in battle both by ground and air in daylight and darkness.

Large rail, motor, and air troop movements.

It is the Army's objective to maintain maximum effectiveness and efficiency. Since we cannot keep adequate forces in all areas which are vital to our security, we must provide the means for rapid movement of combat units to those areas which become the object of the aggressor's interest. This calls for an Army as mobile and as flexible as we can make it. For that reason, Operation Flash Burn emphasized mobility on a scale never before attempted.

In the first days of the maneuver the 82d Airborne Division made an air assault in enemy territory. Nearly 9,000 troops and their vehicles and heavy equipment were parachuted and, for 2 days, all their supplies were dropped to them or landed by cargo aircraft.

Strategically as well as tactically, the Army has made extensive use of airlift on this maneuver. The entire 37th Infantry Division was flown from its base in Louisiana to the maneuver area with little more fanfare than you would meet in making a commercial flight from Washington to Denver. This phase of the operation is only the forerunner of the increased strategic mobility of a truly modern Army. That sort of mobility promises an offensive capability which could be decisive in defeating an enemy and in bringing the war to a more rapid conclusion should our efforts to deter him fail.

For the first time, the Army used, in Flash Burn, many new types of weapons and equipment and the organizations made necessary by their introduction onto the battlefield. Most important among them were the 792-millimeter rocket known as Honest John, the Corporal guided missile, and the 280-millimeter gun. All of these weapons can deliver atomic warheads in close support of the hard-fighting armor, artillery, and infantry not only more accurately but with less expenditure of effort than by any other present means. Of equal importance, the mobility of the 280-millimeter gun and Honest John and the range of Corporal are sufficient to permit their deployment in such manner that their prompt response to the will of the land commander is without question.

Helicopters, which proved themselves almost priceless in Korea, were used not only for resupply and for evacuation of sick and wounded, but tactically as well. That is, fighting men are being shifted quickly by helicopter to key points on the battlefield. Results so far justify even more extensive and effective tactical use of helicopters in the future and experiments in this direction will be continued.

Use of mine fields to defend against armor and infantry alike is being thoroughly studied at Fort Bragg. Training of the troops in defense against chemical, radiological, and biological weapons is being tested and improved and new and more effective means of defense are being sought. To minimize the effect of atomic attacks, damage-control plans were devised and thoroughly tested.

While I was not present for the entire maneuver, I can say that I observed



tactical air operations, airborne operations, tactical helicopter operations, and the application of a doctrine of defense against atomic weapons, together with the use of atomic weapons in offensive warfare, which augurs well for a future security.

I had the privilege of observing more than 3,000 paratroopers dropped on their targets with almost 100 percent accuracy. A total of 9,000 paratroops participated in the maneuver, but, unfortunately, I was only able to remain long enough to see the first few serials make their drops.

I had the opportunity to see these men before they boarded their C-119 aircraft and I also observed these men not only as they dropped from their aircraft but as they landed with a thud in the North Carolina soil. I want to pay my highest compliments to those men of the 82d Airborne Division who participated in this maneuver. It takes courage to lock-step out of an aircraft flying well over 100 miles per hour, a thousand feet above the ground, and jump into what might be eternity. It takes well-conditioned, superbly trained men to withstand the impact of landing and seconds later collapse the chute and prepare for offensive operations. I wish more citizens of this Nation could observe these troops for I think they would acquire, as I did, even more confidence in our national defense. And I might add that we were given an opportunity to observe with our own eyes all of the safety precautions that were instituted to make sure that no person would be unnecessarily injured. I think the parents and wives of these paratroopers would be happy to learn that all power was shut off in transmission lines anywhere near the drop areas. Rescue boats were placed in all small ponds or lakes near the area just in the event a wind current or misjudgment should land a parachutist in the wrong area. Medical aid was available in various positions located around the drop area and troops with ladders were available in the event a parachutist landed in a tree. State police diverted traffic on main highways that were in the approximate area and even the railroads were asked to cooperate by slowing down any traffic that might be moving in the area during the drop periods. It was the ultimate in safety and as far as I am concerned, the ultimate in accomplishment. As I have mentioned, a few people were slightly injured but none received injuries which could be considered critical in any way.

The simulated atom bombs were impressive and added realism to the maneuvers. It could be readily observed that already, in this new type of atomic warfare, new techniques were being developed. Timing becomes more important than ever before. And in that connection I want to congratulate the troop-carrying aircraft that participated in the maneuver that I observed, for they never failed to arrive on target exactly according to schedule. The formation flying was excellent and each airdrop was executed with perfection with that professional touch that spells the difference between outstanding success and mediocre accomplishment.

I know, Mr. Speaker, that many units participated in the maneuver, so I will not attempt to name each officer or unit that contributed to the successful conclusion of the operation but I do want to pay a special tribute to Lt. Gen. A. R. Bolling, commanding general, Third Army, who had overall command of the entire maneuver.

My confidence in our national security was strengthened when I observed the caliber of the officers who commanded the various units participating in this maneuver, and I am sure that your confidence in our national security would likewise have been strengthened if you had observed the manner in which this training problem was conducted.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. KRUEGER, for an indefinite period, on account of official business.

Mr. KEARNEY (at the request of Mr. MACK of Washington), for 10 days, on account of death in family.

Mr. GRANT (at the request of Mr. STEED), indefinitely, on account of illness.

#### OPEN MARKET COMMITTEE OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, for several years, in fact more than 10 years, I believe, the Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve System supported the market on United States Government long-term bonds and kept these bonds from going below par. By reason of that we had a stable economy and the people knew exactly where they were with reference to those bonds. They knew at all times that the promises that had been made that these bonds would always be redeemable at par would be carried out. But, commencing just prior to January 20, 1953, the Open Market Committee failed to support these long-term Government bonds and they commenced to go down, and in 1953, in the early part of the year, they went down to 93, 92, to 90, and along about the early part of June they went down as low as 89. That was 11 points under par.

#### HARD-MONEY HIGH-INTEREST POLICY

That was very disturbing to the economy because it forced interest rates high and it caused us to have a hard-money high-interest policy.

The administration—evidently the money masters in the administration—became alarmed along about the early part of May. They could see that the economy was riding for a fall which would result in a devastating depression. Naturally, they took an about face. These money masters had been running just as hard as they could run in the direction of hard money and high interest, but when they realized what was going to happen, they stopped suddenly; they made an about face in May 1953, to be exact May 11, and they ran just

as fast the other way toward easy money and lower interest. That was the last half of 1953. I thought that they were through; that they would not attempt such a crushing policy any more; that the hard-money high-interest policy had proven to be so responsive, so quickly, and in such a destructive way that they would not again attempt any such hard-money high-interest policy.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. The Democratic policy was a stabilized money market, was it not?

Mr. PATMAN. That is exactly right. That is what we had, stabilized money, and in order to have stabilized money, we had to have stabilized United States Government securities. That was done through the Open Market Committee.

#### IS ANOTHER HARD-MONEY, HIGH-INTEREST POLICY COMMENCING?

Now, we were told by the money masters in the middle of 1953 when they changed that they were not through; that they were coming back; that they were not going to admit they had made a mistake. No. They were just temporarily retreating, but they expected to resume their policies later on. I did not think for a moment that they were serious about it. I thought they had already admitted their boners; that they were willing to acknowledge defeat, and that they would not again ever attempt such a hard-money, high-interest policy that they imposed upon this country in the first 6 months of 1953.

But, the last few days we find evidence of it. We find that the Government bonds, commencing the middle of last year, 1953, when they took that about-face and commenced running the other way toward easier money and lower interest, to try to undo what they had done the first half of the year, the Government bonds commenced to go up; these same bonds. They went up the latter part of 1953 and early part of 1954 to 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98 and in February, 99. April 2 they went back to 100 and they stayed at 100 and above, where they should have been all the time, for more than 30 days. Then on May 10 they commenced to slide down one thirty-second and more than that under par until it looks as though they are going back down again. I just wonder if the money masters are again starting out on another hard-money, high-interest policy. I think it would be a very devastating policy as it proved to be in the early part of 1953. I sincerely hope that they will not undertake such a cruel policy again, but we have no assurance that now is not the beginning of another hard-money, high-interest policy.

#### PRESIDENT ASKED TO FILL VACANCIES

I hope that the President of the United States will soon fill those 2 vacancies on the 7-member Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, because the Open Market Committee that determines whether or not we have easy money or hard money; whether or not we have high interest or low interest; whether or not we have stability or

instability; whether or not we have prosperity or a depression, is composed of 7 members of the Board of Governors and the 5 members who are presidents of Federal Reserve banks who are selected by the private, commercial banks. Right now there is a close balance of power between the private bank members and the people who are selected on the Board to represent the public interest. The members selected by the banks probably want to make more profits, higher interest for the banks. There should be a majority of public members. In fact, all the members of the Open Market Committee should be public members. We cannot have a majority in the Open Market Committee as presently constituted and be certain of a majority unless these two vacancies are filled by the President and filled by members who will look after and support the public interest at all times. I hope the President, in filling the vacancies will keep in mind appointing someone who is informed and knows about problems relating to the farmer, for one, and the other member I think should be somewhat familiar with labor and the problems of labor.

#### CHINESE-RUSSIAN RELATIONS

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. PILLION] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. PILLION. Mr. Speaker, this world is today witnessing an attempt by China to reenact the ill-fated Japanese drive of 1941 and 1942. The immediate objectives are the territorial conquest of Indochina, Siam, Malaya, and Indonesia. If attained, India, the Philippines, and Australia would be at the mercy of China. Economic and political integration with China are the ultimate benefits in this visionary project.

The Japanese attempt to achieve this same purpose was clothed with the alluring slogan of Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. Our memory reminds us that the Japanese drive was a failure. The present Chinese aggression will result in a more dismal failure to attain either territorial conquest or economic and political integration.

A realistic appraisal of the causes underlying the present conflict clearly indicates a pattern prepared by the Kremlin in accord with long-range Soviet policy for execution by Peiping. The Soviet policy with respect to Asia amounts to an intensification of Russia's century-old eastward expansion in Asia. This expansion by intrigue and aggression has reached the Pacific and has surrounded China on the north and on the west with increasing military, economic, and political pressures exerted southward and eastward by the Soviet.

The history of Chinese-Russian relations is one of continuing exploitation by the Russian-Soviet peoples of China's natural economic orbit.

In the 1850's, Russia wrested from China the territories north of the Amur River and east of the Ussuri River.

In 1896, Russia extorted from a weakened China a joint interest in the Chi-

nese Eastern and the South Manchurian railroads in Manchuria.

In 1911, Russia fomented the Mongolian independence movement and Soviet troops in 1921 supported Mongolian independence movement in violation of China's sovereignty.

In 1924, the Sino-Soviet agreement recognized Outer Mongolia to be an integral part of China. In violation of this agreement, the Soviet encouraged and supported the Outer Mongolian rebellion. Since 1946, the Soviet has established political and economic domination over Outer Mongolia to the exclusion of China.

In 1928, the Soviet gave military support in the attempt to carve an autonomous state in the Barga district out of the Chinese province of Manchuria.

In 1946, the Soviet unilaterally annexed the Republic of Tannu-Tuva culminating in excluding China from the economy of that province.

In 1945, the Soviet Union's demands were yielded to at the Yalta conference. China was compelled to recognize the independence of Outer Mongolia, to grant Russian demands for internationalization of Dairen and to lease Port Arthur as a naval base to the Soviet. In addition, the Soviet again obtained a joint interest in the Chinese eastern and the South Manchurian railway.

In violation of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of 1945, the Soviet, instead of withdrawing, remains firmly entrenched economically and politically in both Manchuria and Sinkiang.

The progressive shift of the Soviet population and industry eastward has slowly but surely absorbed the territories and monopolized the economy in an ever-narrowing circle around China. These pressures have robbed China of her natural areas of expansion and economic development, forcing China toward the Pacific and to the south. China's present misadventures in Korea and Indochina are the product of the inexorable drive for Soviet-dictated world totalitarianism.

The Soviet policy of world totalitarian dictatorship by Moscow remains unalterable. China is both a pawn and an obstruction to this purpose.

The Soviet, for the present, has been successful in using China as a pawn for its designs. It has encouraged and supported China in her military adventure in Korea. It continues support of China for her entanglement in the Indochina war.

These adventures serve to delay the consolidation of China's government and the development of her economy. It serves the further purpose of diverting China from focusing her attention upon Soviet control over the wealth and resources of China's natural economic sphere to her west and to her north.

China's embroilment with the free nations of the world ideally serves the double purpose of weakening both China and the free world so that the Soviet can extend her rule at a minimum cost over both China and the free world. The drain upon China makes her more and more dependent upon the Soviet economy and political leadership.

History demonstrates, and communism makes self-evident, that world totalitarianism can accommodate only one dictatorship and one source of power. Certainly China cannot be tolerated as an independent nationalistic socialistic regime in the Moscow plan.

The pattern is clear. China is to be consumed by external warfare, while the Soviet expands and consolidates her political influence and economy at China's expense.

China is in dire need of capital goods. Her economy requires machinery and tools for both heavy and light industry. She could advantageously use between \$2 billion and \$5 billion in capital over each of the next 10 years for her steel, chemical, cement, power, communications, and light industries. China can obtain the necessary capital goods for an expansion of her industry only from foreign trade and a cooperative community of free nations.

The Soviet cannot and does not dare to industrialize China. The Soviet Union lives in dread fear of a unified, industrialized and independent China. An independent China would constitute an immovable obstruction to the Soviet dictatorship. China's divorce from the Soviet aim of world domination would mark the complete disintegration of Soviet power in Both Asia and Europe. Her game of playing the East against the West would finally turn against her and remove history's most relentless and diabolical disruption to world peace.

The Soviet has sent thousands of political, agricultural, technical, and cultural advisers and experts to China. It is attempting to Russianize China's intellectual and cultural heritage. These agents are the advance guard of the Soviet's typical technique of penetration, infiltration, consolidation, and incorporation. Under their philosophy and Moscow's instructions, China would be doomed to an economy of scarcity, perpetual coercion, and all the other attributes of a slave state.

The collectivizing of farms has proven itself to be a complete failure in both the Soviet and in its satellites. It has produced only semistarvation rations for the populace. Yet, the Soviet with its confessed agricultural failures is sending its agricultural experts to China. China can now expect to be shown how to produce agricultural scarcities, famine, and bureaucratic bewilderment.

The Soviet Union in encouraging aggression by China is playing a most dangerous game. The Kuznets-Stalinsk-Karaganda area is just west of China. It contains 450 billions tons of coal and is a great steel, iron, and heavy industry manufacturing center. It is vital to China's industrialization. The Russians have preempted Asia east of the Urals with its fabulous wealth. The Soviet appears to be inviting Chinese reprisal in kind.

The present rulers of China cannot condemn China to perpetual subservience to Moscow's purposes. It is inevitable that these rulers, failing to disassociate China from Soviet policy, will be replaced by more farsighted Chinese leaders from within or without China.



They will be replaced by leaders who will regain for China the territory, sovereignty and sphere of economy lost to the Soviet Union. Patriotic Chinese will arise to give to the Chinese people an independent China committed to peaceful and prosperous cooperation with the world.

Where are the former leaders of Czechoslovakia, Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria who delivered these peoples to Soviet slavery? Is there any ground to believe that the fate of the Chinese leaders would be less inglorious?

Our policy toward China today is unrealistic. To ignore 500 million Chinese people is a policy of defeatism. Under our present policy, China must gravitate toward the Soviet orbit of political subservience.

I do not advocate diplomatic recognition of China. Nor do I advocate the resumption of trade with China.

I do believe, however, that our policy toward China must undergo an immediate and thorough reappraisal. There is no reason why this country should fear to negotiate directly with China instead of negotiating through the Soviet as an intermediary. The fear of mistake lies not in free negotiation but in a possible reliance upon words or agreements. We can and must rely only upon facts and actualities.

It is certainly no mistake to consider possible support for China in any effort she may wish to make to free herself of her dependence upon the Soviet.

On Thursday, May 13, I introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State to place upon the agenda of the International Conference, now convened in Geneva, in addition to the present deliberations on Korea and Indochina;

First, a consideration of the threat by China to the sovereignty of Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and Burma by the creation of a so-called Greater Thai autonomous area; and

Second, a consideration of the threat to the peace resulting from violations by the Soviet Union of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China.

The resolution also calls upon the United States delegation to the United Nations to present these Soviet violations of the sovereignty of China for consideration by the United Nations.

The resolution would give assurance to China that upon disassociation from the purpose of a world communism as directed by Moscow and upon the assumption by China of her responsibilities as a truly independent nation committed to peaceful cooperation in the world community, China will be restored to her rightful place of influence in the world community.

I ask the distinguished Members of this House to give their serious study to the purposes of this resolution, which reads as follows:

#### House Resolution 548

Whereas the United States has recognized the sovereign states of Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and Burma, and respects the territorial boundaries of these states; and

Whereas the Communist government of China has threatened the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam, Laos, Thai-

land, and Burma through the establishment and implementation of a plan in April 1953 for the creation of a so-called Greater Thai Autonomous Area comprising a part of the southern provinces of China and those northern regions within the sovereign states of Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and Burma which contain peoples of Thai racial extraction; and

Whereas the Government of the United States has historically sought to uphold the territorial integrity of China and opposed the partitioning and dismemberment of China by other powers; and

Whereas Russian eastern expansionism during the past century, having encompassed Siberia and reached the Pacific Ocean, turned southward to envelop northern China and has during the period since the middle of the last century successfully wrested territory from China and gained control over railways, ports, and other vital areas of the economic life of China, these infringements upon the sovereignty of China being evident in—

(1) the acquisition of the territory east of the Ussuri River and north of the Amur River under the terms of unequal treaties imposed upon China between 1850 and 1860;

(2) the acquisition of joint control of the Chinese Eastern and Southern Manchurian Railways in Manchuria in 1896;

(3) the fomenting of the Mongol independence movement in 1911;

(4) the establishment of a Provisional Revolutionary Mongol Peoples Government with the support of Soviet troops in 1921, notwithstanding Chinese sovereignty over Mongolia;

(5) the recognition of Outer Mongolia to be an integral part of China in the Sino-Soviet agreement of 1924 only to reveal the true aims of Soviet expansionism by insistence upon the so-called independence of Outer Mongolia in 1946, resulting in Soviet political and economic domination and the exclusion of China;

(6) the provision of military support to the attempt to establish an autonomous state in the Barga district of Manchuria in 1928;

(7) the continuing economic penetration of Manchuria, halted only temporarily in the 1930's, and culminating in the Soviet acquisition of control of the port of Dairen and naval base at Port Arthur in 1945;

(8) a continuing economic and political expansion into Tannu-Tuva culminating in the unilateral annexation of Tannu-Tuva as an autonomous oblast of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic in 1946;

(9) the continuing economic exploitation of the resources and the people of Sinkiang by the Soviet resulting in making this province an outpost of the Soviet and creating a financial and political drain upon China; and

Whereas at the Yalta Conference of February 11, 1945, the wartime leaders of Great Britain and the United States, as a quid pro quo for the participation of the Soviet Union in the war against Japan, acquiesced to the demands of the Soviet Union that China recognize the independence of Outer Mongolia, that China agree to the internationalization of the port of Dairen, that China submit to the lease of Port Arthur to the Soviet Union as a naval base, and that China grant to the Soviet Union a half interest in the Chinese Eastern and Southern Manchurian Railways; these conditions having subsequently been confirmed in the Sino-Soviet treaty of August 14, 1945, and it now being recognized that these actions constituted an unwarranted infringement upon the sovereignty of China; and

Whereas the Soviet Union under the terms of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship of August 14, 1945, reaffirmed China's full sovereignty over Manchuria, renounced

any intention of interfering in the internal affairs of Sinkiang, and agreed that Russian troops be withdrawn from Manchuria within 3 months, but nevertheless remained firmly entrenched economically and politically in Sinkiang and Manchuria; and

Whereas this vast northern and north-western outer belt containing Mongolia and Sinkiang, encompassing an area of some 1,241,000 square miles, constitutes the pastureland and great frontier for future development by China, while the 3 north-eastern provinces of China comprising Manchuria constitute the most heavily industrialized region of China, containing coal reserves estimated at nearly 23 billion metric tons and nearly three-fourths of China's known iron ore deposits; containing the highest concentration of railways of any region in China; producing 60 percent of the world's supply of soy beans in addition to corn, wheat, millet, and other agricultural products vital to China; and containing the ice-free ports of Dairen and Port Arthur, vital to the further development of northern China; and

Whereas the Soviet Union lives in dread fear of the assumption of power by China and therefore pursues a policy designed to weaken while professing an interest in strengthening China, as made evident by its action in—

(1) persistently seeking to continue the embroilment of China in warfare in Korea and to stimulate Chinese entanglement in warfare in southeast Asia and, having ensured China's involvement in warfare, providing China with arms and munitions sufficient only to ensure a prolongation of China's involvement in hostilities but not sufficient to permit China to free herself from the designs of the Soviet Union;

(2) restricting the arms provided to China to antiquated implements of warfare thereby ensuring that China will not be able to win decisive victories but will remain in the quagmire of an ever-increasing drain upon her economic resources while the Kremlin strengthens the Soviet arsenal during the breathing space provided by diversion of China toward the south;

(3) imposing Russian-manufactured theories of communism alien to the intellectual and cultural heritage of China and in disregard of the inalienable right of the Chinese people to determine their own destiny within China, and striking at China in the wake of this psychological front by installing Soviet political advisers in key positions at all levels of the Chinese Government, thereby creating and maintaining the delusion that the Chinese people are incompetent to govern themselves;

(4) creating for the benefit of a world audience the myth that economic solidarity exists with China as evidenced by repeated announcements of loans to China, by financial, trade, and aid agreements, and by the presence of Soviet advisers and technicians in China, while in actuality the loans received constitute a mere pittance, the promised deliveries are perpetually left pending, and grandiose projects for the construction of hydroelectric plants, steel mills, and railways interminably remain in the planning stage while a maximum of Soviet exports of "art," "culture," espionage agents, and propaganda extends such Soviet procrastination in the interest of keeping the Chinese economy in a state of weakness, being camouflaged by ever-louder attestations of Sino-Soviet friendship; and

Whereas history demonstrates that two dictatorships cannot both govern the same area, and the Soviet Union, aware of this truth, recognizes the historic impossibility of digesting or absorbing China and, finding that her self-interest cannot lie in developing a strong, independent, and ultimately defiant China, is compelled to keep China weakened by maintaining (in contradiction

of the basic elements of geopolitics) the fantasy of a satellite relationship in which China is relegated to the role of a "younger brother," to the disparagement of the dignity of the Chinese people; and

Whereas the solidification of China marks the beginning of a new era in the history of communism in which China holds the key to Soviet survival by virtue of the potential threat of divorce from Soviet domination at a time of her own choice, thereby establishing a de facto relationship in which China assumes her rightful role as the major Asiatic power and which will mark the beginning of the disintegration of the Soviet Union; and

Whereas the Soviet is intent upon retaining its position as the dominant Asiatic power and extending its influence and domination to the detriment of China; and

Whereas the basic truth is that the rulers of the Politburo cannot extend Soviet domination to China and in the inevitable clash China will assert her independence; and at that time those rulers of China who failed to assert their independence from the Soviet Union, who failed to restore for the benefit of the Chinese people that portion of their sovereignty which is in the custody of the Soviet Union, and who failed to recognize that the normal expansion for the benefit of China's 500 million people is toward the sparsely populated areas of the north and west rather than toward the dense populations of southeast Asia, will inevitably be replaced by younger and more farsighted leadership from within and without continental China; and

Whereas the initiative and power therefore resides within China to eject the Soviet Union from Asia, to regain China's lost territories, ports, and railways, and to regain China's lost sovereignty and dignity; and

Whereas the people of the United States acknowledge and support the legitimate needs and aspirations of the Chinese people for regaining their rightful sovereignty lost to the predatory expansionism of the Soviet Union: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the announcement by the Chinese Communist Government in April 1953 of the creation of a "Greater Thai Autonomous Area" constitutes a threat to the territorial integrity of the independent states of Vietnam and Laos, being member associated states within the French Union and to the sovereign states of Thailand and Burma, and that this condition constitutes a threat to world peace. The House of Representatives therefore calls upon the Secretary of State to take appropriate measures to introduce on the agenda of the present international conference of interested parties now convened in Geneva a consideration of this threat by China to the aforementioned states.

**SEC. 2.** The people of the United States reaffirm their traditional friendship with the people of China and declare that they will view sympathetically any measures China may take to regain her traditional and legitimate territories, ports, and railways, and other sources of wealth and will specifically support the Chinese and other Asiatic peoples in their efforts to regain their complete sovereignty over Manchuria, Mongolia, Sinkiang, and Tannu-Tuva. To this end the people of the United States call upon the Secretary of State to take appropriate measures to introduce on the agenda of the present international conference at Geneva a consideration of these Soviet violations of sovereignty.

**SEC. 3.** The House of Representatives calls upon the United States delegation to the United Nations to present to the United Nations for collective action these violations by the Soviet Union of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of China and other Asiatic peoples.

**SEC. 4.** Recognizing that few irreconcilable differences exist between the people of China and those nations free from the domination of Moscow, the House of Representatives declares that upon proof by China of abandonment of that aspect of the Soviet ideology which calls for worldwide totalitarian dictatorship, and upon proof by China of disassociation from the purposes of world communism as directed and controlled by the Politburo in Moscow, and upon the full assumption by China of her responsibilities as an independent nation committed to peaceful cooperation in the world community, the restoration of China to her rightful place of influence in a cooperative international free community of nations will be assured.

**Mr. PILLION.** Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include House Resolution 548.

**The SPEAKER.** Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

#### OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS

**Mr. BUSBEY.** Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 hour, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

**The SPEAKER.** Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

**Mr. BUSBEY.** Mr. Speaker, during the appropriations hearings held on March 3, 1954, for the Department of Labor by the subcommittee on which I am serving as chairman at the present time, we had under consideration the request for funds for fiscal 1955 for the Office of International Labor Affairs. The testimony for this Office on this day will be found in pages 385 to 481, inclusive, of the hearings.

At the bottom of page 480 appears the following statement I made at the close of the hearings:

I would like to report that I contacted the House Committee on Un-American Activities regarding Mr. David A. Morse, and they informed me that the David Morse at the head of ILO in Geneva, Switzerland, is the same David A. Morse that appeared before the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission and made a plea for John Shaw Wheeler; and it is my understanding that it was on the basis of his testimony that Wheeler was made eligible for Federal employment after he had been rated ineligible. Of course, everyone knows that a couple of years ago he and his wife voluntarily went behind the Iron Curtain to join the Communists.

The printed transcript of those hearings was released to the press on April 25, 1954.

The New York Times of Monday, April 26, 1954, carried the following news item, datelined Geneva, April 25, by United Press:

**TIE TO RISK CASE DENIED—MORSE, EX-LABOR AIDE, SHUNS RESPONSIBILITY ON WHEELER**

GENEVA, April 25.—David A. Morse, former Under Secretary of Labor in the United States, denied any responsibility today for having given loyalty clearance to a Government employee who later joined the Communists.

Mr. Morse, now secretary general of the International Labor Organization, made a

statement in reply to a charge by Representative **FRED BUSBEY**, Republican of Illinois, that Mr. Morse had helped clear George Shaw Wheeler, former employee of the Foreign Economic Administration.

The former Under Secretary said the incident occurred so long ago that he could recall only that he had testified in a case involving a Wheeler, "who had been in the employ of a Government agency under my command."

In any event, Mr. Morse said, "a lot of other people" testified on Wheeler's behalf. And the final decision to clear a man was not his but that of the Civil Service.

Asked whether he had testified that Wheeler's conduct at the time was above reproach, he said: "Yes, I think that was the general line of my testimony."

In my statement before the subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, I inadvertently referred to George Shaw Wheeler as John Shaw Wheeler. However, I am anxious that not only the Members of Congress, but the public at large should become better acquainted with the George Shaw Wheeler case. My good friend and colleague, **GEORGE A. DONDERO**, of Michigan, has, on more than one occasion, spoken from this floor on the subject of George Shaw Wheeler.

But never before have the Members of this House been told the real story of how this man, who voluntarily fled with his family behind the Iron Curtain to Czechoslovakia, was able to retain a highly important position in the Government service after the Civil Service Commission had declared him to be ineligible for continued Government employment and ordered his removal from the service.

I shall not burden the record nor take the time of the Members of this body to relate in detail the Federal employment record of George Shaw Wheeler. For this particular purpose, I believe it sufficient to say that Wheeler had been employed by the National Labor Relations Board, the Department of Labor, and the War Production Board. On September 17, 1943, he was finally transferred and appointed as Chief of the Manpower Division of the Economic Staff, Liberated Areas Branch, Foreign Economic Administration.

At the request of the Foreign Economic Administration, the Civil Service Commission conducted an investigation. This investigation was begun on December 13, 1943, and was completed March 4, 1944. It was an extensive and exhaustive investigation, and revealed that Wheeler had been investigated quite a number of times by other Government investigative agencies.

The Wheeler case, with the reports of investigations, was then referred to the Loyalty Board of the Civil Service Commission. The Loyalty Board, at that time, consisted of three members, **Lawrence V. Meloy**, **Robert J. Fenn**, and **Katharine A. Frederic**. The Board, on December 15, 1944, 15 months after Wheeler was transferred to the Foreign Economic Administration, issued a 34-page opinion, declaring Wheeler to be ineligible and instructing the agency to remove him from the service.

This decision to remove Wheeler from the service was not only the unanimous decision of the loyalty board members



but it was approved by Lawson A. Moyer, the Executive Director and Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commission, and by the three Commissioners, Harry B. Mitchell, Mrs. Lucille Foster McMillan, and Arthur S. Flemming. The decision will be found recorded in the official minutes of the Civil Service Commission of January 9, 1945.

Was Mr. Wheeler fired?

Mr. Speaker, from this point on I shall take the case of George Shaw Wheeler, step by step, and unfold to the Members present a complete picture of how known Communists and others of questionable loyalty were not only able to secure highly important positions in the Government, but were able to retain those positions even after their records had become known.

The Civil Service Commission, on January 2, 1945, directed a letter to the Assistant Administrator, Personnel, Foreign Economic Administration, advising that George Shaw Wheeler had been rated ineligible for continued Government employment; and instructed the agency to terminate his services.

In reply, the Civil Service Commission received the following letter, dated January 23, 1945:

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION,  
OFFICE OF PERSONNEL,  
Washington, D. C., January 23, 1945.  
MR. WILLIAM C. HULL,  
Executive Assistant, Civil Service Commission,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated January 2, 1945, stating that the Civil Service Commission has declared Mr. George Shaw Wheeler ineligible for continued Government service on the ground that the Commission believes there is a reasonable doubt as to his absolute loyalty to the democratic principles of this Republic. This matter has been given most careful consideration by the appropriate officials of the Foreign Economic Administration and I have been directed to inform you as follows:

Mr. Wheeler, who is a member of a very old American family distinguished for its patriotism throughout the Nation's history, has been in the service of the Government for more than 10 years. He has been employed in key positions by the Foreign Economic Administration (and its predecessor organizations) for more than a year and a quarter, that is, since September 18, 1943. During this period his conduct and work have been under the close observation of his supervisors and superiors, including some of the foremost officials of the Foreign Economic Administration. His work on manpower, labor, and related matters in liberated and enemy areas has proved so valuable and his loyalty has been so firmly established among both the military and civilian officials who are familiar with this work that he has been assigned to assist the Army officers who form the staff of the United States Group of the Allied Control Council for the occupation of Germany, attached to Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces. For this purpose and at the request of General Hildring, head of the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department, as well as General Wickersham, head of the United States Group Control Council for Germany, Mr. Wheeler and a few other FEA experts were sent to London last October. Mr. Wheeler was approved for this mission by the top officials of FEA and by the United States Minister and other officials of the United States Mission on Economic Affairs in London, and he received the necessary clearance by the State Department and by

the Army authorities in the European theater of operations. Accordingly, for the past 3 months Mr. Wheeler has been working directly with the interested United States military authorities in London, handling matters of the utmost importance and secrecy. Recognizing the importance of the assignment and Mr. Wheeler's value to it, the War Department has given him the assimilated rank of colonel. According to his superiors, both in Washington and London, including responsible Army officials and an FEA executive who recently returned from overseas, Mr. Wheeler is doing an excellent and outstanding job. Persons in the best position to observe his conduct have no question about his absolute loyalty.

The need for Mr. Wheeler's continued services in the field where he has made and is making such important contributions is so urgent that it would be a serious disservice to the war effort and an impairment of our obligations and responsibilities to the Army if Mr. Wheeler's services were to be interrupted in any way. In previous cases where allegations have been made similar to those referred to in your letter, it has been our experience that they are sometimes based on incomplete information or questionable opinions and that a full disclosure of all relevant facts has resulted in satisfactory clearance of the record.

Your letter of January 2 invites the Foreign Economic Administration to have Mr. Wheeler's case reopened. Your letter does not state the precise charges that have been made, nor does it identify the persons who have made them. So far as appears, Mr. Wheeler's detractors have not made their statements under oath, nor have they been subject to cross-examination either by Mr. Wheeler or by the FEA, which has such a vital concern to his employment.

Under all circumstances, I am directed to request that the Civil Service Commission reconsider and withdraw the actions set forth in your letter of January 2, 1945, and in any event that Mr. Wheeler's status be left undisturbed, at least until after his return to this country, at the conclusion of his critically important overseas assignment.

Very truly yours,

KENNETH O. WARNER,  
Assistant Administrator,  
Office of Personnel.

Another letter, dated October 10, 1945, signed by Kenneth O. Warner, explained why Mr. Wheeler was retained after the Civil Service Commission ordered his removal:

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION,  
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR,  
Washington, D. C., October 10, 1945.  
MR. WILLIAM C. HULL,  
Executive Assistant, United States  
Civil Service Commission,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HULL: Reference is made to the case of George Shaw Wheeler and to your letter of January 2, 1945, file LB: LOW. This letter stated that Mr. Wheeler had been rated ineligible and that existing eligibilities had been canceled because of doubt as to his absolute loyalty. The Foreign Economic Administration replied in a letter dated January 23, 1945, which requested, in view of the continued need for Mr. Wheeler's services in the field and the lack of substantial evidence, that the Civil Service Commission reconsider and withdraw the actions set forth in its letter of January 2, 1945. In accordance with your letter of February 14, 1945, this agency retained Mr. Wheeler in its employ.

Mr. Wheeler has now returned for 30 days temporary duty beginning September 24, 1945, and will be available for any further questioning by the Commission during that period. This Administration urgently requests that an immediate appeal be arranged. We are informed that the United States

Group Control Council is anxious to have him return to Germany.

We refer you to our letter of January 23, 1945, in which this agency stated its position in support of Mr. Wheeler. That position is reaffirmed by this agency at the present time. The correctness of our view is demonstrated clearly by reports from Mr. Wheeler's immediate supervisors who have highly commended his work and specifically stated that his character and loyalty, as demonstrated by his fulfillment of important confidential assignments, are completely beyond question.

Again we urge the importance of giving immediate consideration to Mr. Wheeler's case. We have been informed that Mr. Wheeler will present a personal request for appeal to the Civil Service Commission.

Sincerely yours,

KENNETH O. WARNER,  
Assistant Administrator.

On October 11, 1945, Mr. Wheeler addressed the following letter to the Civil Service Commission:

VIENNA, VA., October 11, 1945.  
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have just returned for temporary duty in Washington from 11 months overseas service with the United States Group of the Control Council for Germany. This has been my first opportunity to clear up the matter raised by the Civil Service Commission's letter to the Foreign Economic Administration, dated January 2, 1945. That letter, a full copy of which I did not see until my return to Washington on September 24, 1945, questioned my character and loyalty, declared me ineligible for further Government service, and ordered the Foreign Economic Administration to dismiss me. I understand that the FEA replied on January 23, 1945, expressing its complete confidence in me and requesting the withdrawal of the Commission's action or at least a suspension of the case pending my return from overseas. I understand further that the Civil Service Commission on February 14, 1945, consented to suspend the matter accordingly.

I have been in the service of the United States Government for more than 11 years, since August 1934. During this period I have served in the National Labor Relations Board, the Department of Labor, the War Production Board, the Office of Economic Warfare and its successor, the Foreign Economic Administration. During the past 11 months I have served overseas in the uniform of the United States Army with the assimilated rank of colonel. Officials of all of these agencies familiar with my record, including my commanding general in Berlin, have expressed their readiness to support me against any accusations that may have been made reflecting on my character or loyalty. And I want to take this occasion personally to assert my absolute allegiance to the United States and its democratic form of government.

After devoting my entire professional career, covering more than a decade, to civil service, it gives me more than passing concern that my record and reputation can be affected by vague accusations of persons whom I have had no opportunity to confront and whose identity remains undisclosed. I have notified officials of the FEA and my commanding general in Berlin that I would not consider it proper for me to return to overseas service until the record in this matter is entirely closed.

I understand that on October 10, 1945, the Foreign Economic Administration wrote to the Civil Service Commission, reaffirming its confidence in my character and loyalty and again requesting the Commission to withdraw its action of January 2, 1945, in order to permit my return to Berlin by October

24, 1945, at the expiration of my present 30-day temporary duty in Washington. I understand that if the Civil Service Commission declines to grant this request, the FEA has expressed its desire to take an immediate appeal.

This will inform you that I wish personally to join in the request of the Foreign Economic Administration.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE S. WHEELER.

Then began the well-known pressure campaign.

The following letter, dated October 1, 1945, on the official letterhead of the National Labor Relations Board and signed by David A. Morse who at that time was General Counsel of the NLRB, was addressed to Arthur S. Flemming, one of the Civil Service Commissioners:

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD,  
Office of the General Counsel,  
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1945.

Re George S. Wheeler

HON. ARTHUR S. FLEMMING,  
United States Civil Service Commission,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. FLEMMING: I have just returned from 27 months of duty overseas where I served on the staff of the Allied Mediterranean Command as Director of Labor for the Italian Military Government Operations; as Acting Director for the United States Group Control Council during its planning phase in England and France; and then with the Council in Frankfurt and Berlin as a member of Lt. Gen. Lucius Clay's staff. I am on inactive duty status as lieutenant colonel, having returned to accept the position of General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board.

By way of background I may submit that I was formerly on the solicitor's staff of the United States Department of Labor; Chief Counsel of the Petroleum Labor Policy Board; special assistant to the United States Attorney General, and regional attorney (NLRB) New York district. I resigned from Government in 1939 and became a partner in the law firm of Coult, Satz, Morse & Coult in Newark, N. J., and also impartial chairman, milk industry, metropolitan area of New York. I resigned from the latter position to join the Army in April 1942.

While in London, Mr. George Wheeler, Foreign Economics Administration, joined my staff and served under my direct command from October 1944 until August 25, 1945, when I returned to the States. His tour of duty while under my command was England, France, and Germany. He was responsible for developing the German denazification program in the labor field, and was appointed Chief of the Denazification Branch, Manpower Division, United States Group Control Council (Germany), a position which he still holds. I knew Mr. Wheeler from 1935 to 1937, when he was employed by the National Labor Relations Board as an economist, and observed his work closely at that time. He appeared as an expert witness in one case of great importance, for which I was trial attorney. I have observed his work on a close day-to-day basis overseas.

While in England I was informed that the Civil Service Commission, by letter dated January 2, 1945, had ruled that Mr. Wheeler is no longer eligible for civil-service status because of alleged subversive activities. I am taking this opportunity, now that I am back in the States, to submit this letter in Mr. Wheeler's behalf, with my estimate of his high integrity and unquestioned loyalty to America and its institutions. I would appreciate having this letter included in his file so that it may be considered in future examination of his status. I am, of course, available for personal conference concerning Mr. Wheeler at your convenience. My

own observation of his work and habits has been close and careful, and it is my opinion that he, of all people, cannot be accused of being subversive or un-American. This estimate is based upon my appraisal of his work and conduct and examination of countless memoranda where status of our Government's relations with the British, French, and Russians were involved. He has been scrupulous, responsible, and diligent in the protection of our Government's interests abroad, and I may add that his work has been of such high quality that his continuation in his present post is, in my opinion, of the utmost importance to our national interest.

Very truly yours,

DAVID A. MORSE.

Next is a letter, dated October 17, 1945, and signed by Frank J. McSherry, brigadier general, United States Army, Director, Manpower Division, Office of Military Government for Germany, United States:

OFFICE OF MILITARY  
GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY,  
UNITED STATES MANPOWER  
DIVISION, APO 742,  
October 17, 1945.

HON. ARTHUR S. FLEMMING,  
Member of Civil Service Commission,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR ARTHUR: A Mr. George Wheeler has been working in my organization for the past 8 months and directly under me for the past 3 months. At the present time Mr. Wheeler is in Washington on temporary duty. Prior to Mr. Wheeler's departure he informed me that there was some question as to his civil service status. From what he told me there seems to be some misunderstanding of the true facts in the case. Apparently some investigators from your office checked on the activities of a number of governmental employees, among whom was Mr. Wheeler. This investigator's report, as I am informed by Mr. Wheeler, indicated some connection between him and the Communist Party. Further, I have been informed that the Civil Service Commission states that Mr. Wheeler should not be allowed to come overseas as an employee of the United States.

My observation of Mr. Wheeler indicates that he is industrious, intelligent and loyal. Insofar as I have observed and others in my office who are in immediate contact with Mr. Wheeler, there is no indication that he is a party member or that he has any leanings or desires to become one. He is no doubt a liberal, but our Government has a great many liberals in its employ.

I am writing this letter in order to bring this case to your personal attention in order to definitely clear Mr. Wheeler of any suspicion, or that you can inform me that I am wrong. If your investigations determine that he is free of guilt, we would appreciate his return to this organization for further duty.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK J. MCSHERRY,  
Brigadier General, United States  
Army, Director, Manpower Division.

Next is a letter, dated October 26, 1945, on the letterhead of the Federal Works Agency and signed by Philip B. Fleming, major general, United States Army, Administrator:

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY,  
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR,  
Washington, October 26, 1945.

MR. HARRY B. MITCHELL,  
President, Civil Service Commission,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. MITCHELL: I'm informed that the Civil Service Commission has raised some question as to the loyalty of Mr. George S.

Wheeler, an employee of the Foreign Economic Administration, now on loan to the military-control group in Berlin, Germany.

Mr. Wheeler was employed by me for 2 years (from 1939 to 1941) when I was Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor. He was a senior economist in the economics branch and I had intimate knowledge of his work. I am convinced that his loyalty to our Government is unquestioned and sincerely hope that he will be cleared of the charges which have been placed against him in this respect. I believe him to be a good American citizen.

Sincerely,  
PHILIP B. FLEMING,  
Major General, United States of  
America, Administrator.

Next is a letter, dated October 18, 1945, on the letterhead of the University of Chicago, department of economics, and signed by H. A. Millis, addressed to Commissioner Fleming:

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS,  
October 18, 1945.

Re George S. Wheeler

HON. ARTHUR S. FLEMMING,  
United States Civil Service Commission,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. FLEMMING: I have just had a letter from George S. Wheeler, in which he enclosed a statement by William C. Hull, a reply to that statement by Kenneth C. Warner, and a letter to you from Maj. David A. Morse, now General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board. In the note to the Foreign Economics Administration, signed by William C. Hull, executive assistant, I read with considerable surprise that the Commission investigation disclosed evidence from reliable and reputable sources which indicate that Mr. Wheeler has followed the Communist Party line in its changes from before 1939 to date. Also, that, unless a contrary decision on appeal should be made by the Civil Service Commission, he would become ineligible for the position he now holds. Of course, I do not know what evidence has been submitted to the Commission. Nor do I know very much about Mr. Wheeler's activities since 1939, which was prior to my chairmanship of the National Labor Relations Board. I have, however, known George and his work intimately for several years and I write you concerning what I have always thought of him.

I first heard of Mr. Wheeler years ago when he applied for an assistantship in the department of economics at the University of Chicago where Mrs. Wheeler had been appointed to a fellowship in political science. Upon looking him up, I found that, after having been brought up in a fine farm family he had recently graduated from Reed College at Portland, Oreg., and had been awarded a prize on his dissertation. I read the dissertation, which had been awarded first prize by the American Economic Association, with care and increasing interest. Finding an unusually good prospect in him, I selected Wheeler as my personal assistant. While carrying forward his graduate work, he read examination books and did various other chores for me, including matters of importance in the prosecution of my research. Some 3 years after Wheeler joined me, I became a member of the first National Labor Relations Board (1934-35). Finding need for an assistant in Washington and knowing well Wheeler's ability and industry, I called him to Washington. I declined membership on the new Board and left Mr. Wheeler in Washington to be transferred to the staff of that agency. He was employed in the Economics Division until he transferred to the Department of Labor. I saw him from time to time when I was in Washington prior to November 1940 and from my conversations with him and conversations with others about him found that he



was doing well in the public service. This means that I was in contact with Wheeler for several years and intimately in contact with his work for 4 or 5 years. I may add that while handling cases of subversive activity I never heard any statement from anyone adverse to George Wheeler.

This is what I should have expected because in my most intimate connections with him for 4 years, I had never heard or seen anything that would cause one even to suspect that he was anything but loyal to his country and his Government. Everything he said and everything he did showed his loyalty as well as his integrity. Wheeler was just a young, loyal liberal and no pink. I am sure that my opinion was correct. I would expect my opinion formed earlier would be sustained by the full facts in all his later connections. I therefore trust that on appeal the full facts can be adequately developed. Of course, I know that the Civil Service Commission will be guided by the facts placed in the record as these are fully presented.

In closing, may I not note two seemingly small things in George's life? The first of these is that Mrs. Wheeler owed some hundreds of dollars to Reed College when she graduated. She and George were then married. The last I knew of this matter George, though rather hard pressed, had paid practically all of this debt. The second is that while he was acting as my assistant in Washington in 1934-35, his younger brother was at Oxford on a Rhodes scholarship. He had just graduated and was without the necessary funds. George gave him from his low salary the money required for the brother to go to Oxford.

Sincerely yours,

H. A. MILLIS.

Next is a letter, dated October 25, 1945, addressed to Commissioner Flemming and signed by Mortimer Graves:

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25, 1945.

MR. ARTHUR S. FLEMMING.

MY DEAR MR. FLEMMING: Though we have met on several occasions, I do not expect you to remember me. I am an American of English descent, educated at Harvard, a commissioned aviator in the American forces abroad in the last war, and for the past 20 years administration secretary of the American Council of Learned Societies in Washington. During the recent war I have been consultant to the War Department and to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; some of my work in this connection has been described in the Saturday Evening Post as "one of the minor miracles of the war effort."

Among my other activities during the past decade which I think back on with considerable pride was my work as chairman during the entire period of its active existence, of the Washington Committee for Aid to China. This was a loyal, hard-working, disinterested group of Americans trying in every way legally to change an inadequate foreign policy which we were sure was taking us straight into war with Japan. Unfortunately we were not very effective; but history has shown how right we were. Of course, this group was, in common with so many other organizations of public-spirited citizens, dubbed "subversive" by certain irresponsible agitators.

Now, I should like to record that anybody—and I mean anybody—who alleges that the Washington Committee for Aid to China ever (1) engaged in any activity or even discussion subversive of American interests; (2) contemplated engaging in such activity; or (3) entertained a suggestion from anybody else that it engage in such activity, is a liar. As a normally mild-mannered elderly gentleman I regret the use of such strong language, but I can think of no way of making the fact more explicitly and unequivocally clear.

I write thus at this time because I am informed that one of the officials of the Washington Committee, Mr. George Wheeler, is now being subjected to the hounding process known as investigation. Mr. Wheeler is a competent, loyal American public servant. I have never known him to espouse, express, or activate any sentiment which could be called subversive by anybody not feeble-minded. It seems to me that if the term "subversive" is to be applied to anybody, it might first be applied to Government agencies which spend public money in investigations of this character based upon innuendo, not on evidence, and calculated only to stifle the processes of democracy.

The leading editorial in yesterday's Washington Post contains a large measure of attack upon the Civil Service Commission. One of the best ways for this body to rehabilitate itself in public esteem would be to show guts enough to throw this subversive nonsense into the ashcan where it belongs. Then it might have time seriously to get on the job of providing adequate Government personnel.

Most sincerely yours,

MORTIMER GRAVES.

Next is a letter, dated October 24, 1945, on the letterhead of the Foreign Economic Administration and signed by Lucien Hilmer:

FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION.

Re George S. Wheeler

MR. LAWRENCE V. MELOY,

Civil Service Commission,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MELOY: Confirming our telephone conversation of last Monday, October 22, I have been asked to act as counsel in the joint appeal, requested by the Foreign Economic Administration and by Mr. George S. Wheeler from the decision of the Civil Service Commission dated January 2, 1945, declaring Mr. Wheeler disloyal and ineligible for further Government service.

In connection with the preparation of this appeal, please send me in writing at your earliest convenience, as the hearing is scheduled for next Monday morning, October 29, the following:

1. Specification of the charges upon which the Civil Service Commission declared Mr. Wheeler disloyal and ineligible for further Government service. I understand from our telephone conversation this morning that such specification of charges has now been prepared and may be picked up at your office by the messenger who delivers this letter.

2. Copy of the record upon which the Civil Service Commission based its decision declaring Mr. Wheeler disloyal and ineligible for further Government service. It is from this decision and record that the appellants seek to appeal.

3. The name and address of every person who has made accusations to the Civil Service Commission, reflecting on the character or loyalty of Mr. Wheeler.

4. The name and address of every official or employee of the Civil Service Commission to whom any statements adverse to Mr. Wheeler's character or loyalty have been made.

5. Copies of all statements made or submitted to the Civil Service Commission favorable to the character and loyalty of Mr. Wheeler.

6. Statement of "the Communist Party line in its changes from before 1939 to date," which it is alleged Mr. Wheeler "has followed."

7. Statement of the "policies and programs directly and indirectly furthering the objectives of communism" in which it is alleged Mr. Wheeler has shown "active participation and sympathetic interest."

8. Statement of the specific acts or expressions of Mr. Wheeler, including dates and places, which are alleged to have raised "a

reasonable doubt as to Mr. Wheeler's absolute loyalty."

9. Copy of the Civil Service Commission's rules of evidence and procedure and all other regulations of the Commission setting forth its processes and procedures with respect to making findings and decisions and entertaining appeals in cases of this kind.

In connection with the hearing on appeal scheduled for next Monday, I further request that:

1. The Civil Service Commission call upon each person who has made accusations regarding Mr. Wheeler's character and loyalty to appear voluntarily and testify, under oath and subject to cross-examination, at the appeal hearing.

2. The appeal hearing be public.

3. Stenographic notes be taken of the appeal hearing and that transcripts thereof be furnished to the appellants.

As I mentioned to you over the telephone, I understand that several Senators and Congressmen have indicated a desire to attend and observe, or to send their assistants to attend and observe, the appeal proceedings in this case. I trust that the hearing room provided for this appeal will be adequate to accommodate all witnesses and observers.

Yours very truly,

LUCIEN HILMER.

This letter not only indicates that the Foreign Economic Administration was appealing the adverse decision of the Civil Service Commission regarding Mr. Wheeler, but was furnishing Mr. Wheeler free legal representation in the prosecution of his appeal.

Mr. Speaker, I particularly desire to call attention to and emphasize the last paragraph in Mr. Hilmer's letter. Mr. Hilmer said:

As I mentioned to you over the telephone, I understand that several Senators and Congressmen have indicated a desire to attend and observe, or to send their assistants to attend and observe, the appeal proceedings in this case. I trust that the hearing room provided for this appeal will be adequate to accommodate all witnesses and observers.

To me, there is but one way to construe the meaning behind the selection and usage of such words. It was a definite attempt on the part of the Foreign Economic Administration, or Mr. Hilmer, to intimidate the Civil Service Commission and to influence its deliberations and decision on the appeal of their employee, Mr. Wheeler.

Now, let us take a look at the records to see who attended the hearing as witnesses and observers. According to the official transcript of the proceedings, the following were present:

For the loyalty board: Mr. Lawrence V. Meloy, chairman; Dr. Katharine A. Frederic, member; Mr. Robert J. Fenn, member.

Counsel for appellants: Mr. Lucien Hilmer, Foreign Economic Administration; Mr. Paul A. Olson, secretary to Congressman John M. Coffee.

Witnesses: Capt. Louis E. Madison, United States Army, Office of Strategic Services; Capt. Robert J. Wierich, United States Army; Mr. Joseph Harold Fitzgerald, Foreign Economic Administration; Lt. Col. David A. Morse, United States Army, demobilized since September 17, 1945, General Counsel for the National Labor Relations Board; Maj. Mortimer Reimer, United States Army; Mr. H. Bowen Smith, Foreign Economic

Administration; Mr. Irving J. Levy, Department of Justice.

Observers: Farrar Smith, Civil Service Commission; Louis J. Russell, Committee on Un-American Activities; George V. McDavitt, Committee on Un-American Activities; Allan R. Rosenberg, formerly with Foreign Economic Administration; Mrs. Catherine B. Smith, secretary to Mr. Lucien Hilmer; Mr. George Shaw Wheeler; Miss Ruth Wheeler, George Shaw Wheeler's sister; Mr. Donald Wheeler, brother of George Shaw Wheeler.

Mr. Speaker, it is worth noting that the secretary of a member of the House of Representatives appeared, according to the record, as counsel for George Shaw Wheeler. So that there is no room for misunderstanding, I shall include at this point the statement made by Mr. Paul A. Olson at the hearing:

Mr. OLSON. My name is Paul Olson, but I am appearing in behalf of Congressman John M. Coffee, for whom I act in the capacity of secretary.

Mr. Chairman, regardless of the statements that have been made this morning to the effect that testimony produced by the Army, the Navy, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is held as confidential, in connection with your statement that there are rules and regulations which permit this Board to proceed as it has this morning, I am authorized here and now, in behalf of my chief, to question the authority under which and by which Federal funds are expended to conduct a hearing of this type; or of the type ordinarily conducted by the Board of Appeals, when such hearings on decisions and charges so vitally affect the welfare, the rights, and the privileges of an American citizen. Congressman Coffee has authorized me to say that in keeping with the Senators whose statements have been read this morning he, as a member of the House Appropriations Committee, has never understood that the funds appropriated by the Congress for the use of the Civil Service Commission could be expended by the Commission to conduct a hearing which, by its very nature, is a complete vindication of the ordinary traditional judicial procedures by which, under due process an individual may be heard and faced by his accusers and may be represented, and cross-question and examine his accusers.

In Congressman Coffee's behalf this morning, I would like to ask this Board, for the purposes of the record, for a copy of the entire record on which the Loyalty Board, acting for the Civil Service Commission, based its charges and its decision, as indicated to the Foreign Economic Administration under date of January 2, 1945. It is assumed that such record will contain all material which is not specifically denied publication by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Army, or the Navy. In other words, Mr. Chairman, to make the request clear, Congressman Coffee would like to have all the agencies which have cooperated in the investigation to designate those portions which they will not permit your group to make part of the record which we would like to have furnished him. They would, of course, include the names of all persons who gave testimony, and such record would imply that all witnesses would be asked if they would permit the frank use of their names in compiling such a record. May I conclude by stating that if I may make this statement, I would be very glad to make it under oath regarding Mr. Wheeler.

Mr. MELOY. Please, Mr. Olson. And at this time we will swear in everyone who is going to testify in this case. Will you please stand and raise your right hands? (At this point

all witnesses who were present were duly sworn.)

Mr. OLSON (continuing). George S. Wheeler has not been a personal friend or acquaintance of Congressman Coffee. Mr. Wheeler and Congressman Coffee have many warm mutual friends. George S. Wheeler, as a Government employee of many years' standing, has been a well-known person to Congressman Coffee and myself. Over a period of years, Congressman Coffee has had occasion, through mutual friends and acquaintances, to hear about the high caliber of service performed by Mr. Wheeler in the various Federal agencies with which he has been identified. The testimony and supporting statements as to loyalty, character and integrity, which will be given in behalf of Mr. Wheeler later in this hearing, will be given by persons whose judgment Congressman Coffee does not question.

As a result of Congressman Coffee's study of this case since it was first brought to his attention, and all the correspondence which has been made available to him, he has concluded and it is his firm and definite opinion that a very grave injustice has been done a long and faithful employee of the Federal Government in questioning his right to continue in the employ of the Government which he has sworn to uphold, and the Government whose uniform he now wears. Congressman Coffee is of the opinion that on the basis of the Commission's statements summarizing the charges, and on the basis of the very complete statements that have been made by those who have known Mr. Wheeler over a period of years, testifying as to his loyalty, the Civil Service Commission will see its way clear to withdraw its letter of January 2, 1945, and permit George S. Wheeler, who happens to be a native of Congressman Coffee's home city of Tacoma, Wash., to continue in the employ of the Federal Government.

Congressman Coffee has asked me to quote him as saying that in the event, and he assumes that this action will be forthcoming, the Civil Service Commission withdraws its letter of January 2, 1945, the Civil Service Commission should consider what action it can take to undo in some way the great harm which Congressman Coffee feels has been done this longtime employee of the Federal service, a harm done to him by questioning his loyalty to the Government of the country of which he is a citizen, questioning his integrity, questioning his whole motive in desiring to serve his Government, questioning thereby his professional standing, and indirectly casting reflections on all those who have been closely associated with Mr. Wheeler in the performance of his duty, because indirectly those who have been associated with him and who have testified as to his worth are in a sense reflected upon when a longtime employee is called up to the bar and questioned as to whether he is a fit person to be employed by the Government whose uniform he wears; therefore, he hopes the Commission will find, in the event a decision is made, some way, in the nature of a pledge or a full explanation of the reasons which brought about this unfortunate error, to provide Mr. Wheeler with that in order that he may use it in a manner that will, in some partial measure, undo the harm which he has suffered as a result of the Commission's accusations under date of January 2, 1945.

Mr. MELOY. Mr. Olson, in regard to the request for a copy of the record on which the original decision was made, of course, that will have to be referred to the Commission. I do wish you could be with us this afternoon because I would like to have you hear as much as we can reveal of the information in the file. Then you will probably see why the Commission made its original decision. I would be very happy for you to come back this afternoon and see how we do operate.

To substantiate my contention that Mr. Hilmer was endeavoring to influence the Civil Service Commission in its consideration of the Wheeler case, I shall insert at this point a portion of the transcript of the hearing. The transcript reveals that, even after no Senators nor Representatives appeared at the hearing, Mr. Hilmer tried to leave the impression that requests for transcripts would be made by some Senators and Representatives.

EXCERPT FROM OPENING SESSION, GEORGE SHAW WHEELER, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 29, 1945

Mr. HILMER. My name is Lucien Hilmer. I am here as counsel to the appellants in this case. This appeal was requested by the Foreign Economic Administration and by Mr. George Wheeler. This is an appeal from the decision of the Civil Service Commission, rendered last January 2, 1945, declaring Mr. Wheeler disloyal and ineligible for further Government service. At the same time the Commission canceled all of his civil service eligibilities which had accumulated in the course of some 10 years of Federal service.

Now, I understand from what Mr. Meloy has stated that this hearing is a public hearing and that the grant of the request for a public hearing was made in response to a letter written by me as counsel for the appellants in this case, specifically asking that it be open to the public.

First of all, I want to thank you very much for granting that request.

Mr. MELOY. I think you are mistaken. I did not grant it. Neither did the Commission. As I stated a minute ago, hearings before the Board are confidential hearings between the Government and the employee. The Government itself does not offer any invitation to the public to come in; however, it will place no curb upon you requesting anyone to come in.

Mr. HILMER. That is no limitation, then, on the persons whom we may invite to attend this hearing?

Mr. MELOY. Entirely up to you, sir. We think that the record should be held in confidence between the Government and the employee, but—

Mr. HILMER. We have quite a different attitude on that. We think it is a matter of great public importance when the loyalty of a long-time civil servant in a key position in the Federal Government and in a key position, as it happens in this case, in the control and occupation of Nazi Germany—we think that when such a person has been accused of disloyalty to his own Government the hearing on that issue affects this country and this Government and the people of this country, and the representatives of this Government, we feel, should know all about the hearings and proceedings in this case. It's for that reason that we have asked that these hearings be public. I thank you at least for permitting us to invite anyone we choose to the hearing. That, I think, is a step of progress over previous cases in which I have been engaged.

(Off-the-record conversation between Mr. Hilmer and Mr. Allan R. Rosenberg)

Mr. HILMER. I understood you to say, Mr. Meloy, that you were denying our request for a copy of the record on which the Civil Service Commission based its decision in this case. I understand that this Board of Appeals similarly has denied our request for the identification of the persons whose derogatory statements may have formed the basis of the decision in this case. I understand that this Board has denied our request for the identification of the persons who have made statements favorable to Mr. Wheeler in this case and has denied the request for copies of even the favorable statements.



I would like now to take an exception to all of those rulings—to each and all of those rulings.

Mr. MELOY has stated that the Civil Service Commission has no power of subpoena and has made a reference to the Hatch Act. Do you have, Mr. Meloy, a copy of the Hatch Act?

Mr. MELOY. Not with me.

Mr. HILMER. Could a copy be brought into the room?

Mr. MELOY. Surely. Yes, sir. We will provide you with one. Please get one (speaking to Mrs. Craddock).

Mr. HILMER. Mr. Meloy's statement included a statement to the effect that under the law the Civil Service Commission has no authority or funds to pay the expenses of witnesses. I would like to address to this Board—under what law, chapter, and verse does this Board or this Commission have the authority to inquire into the political, social, economic, religious, racial, or any other views of any civil servant other than as prescribed in the Civil Service Act and the Hatch Act?

Mr. MELOY. That is our source of authority.

Mr. HILMER. Will you cite, sir, chapter and verse on that?

Mr. MELOY. No, sir. I am here to hear Mr. Wheeler. I am not here to quote the law to you. You are an attorney. You quote the law to me if you don't agree with my stand.

Mr. HILMER. It is our contention that there is no authority in law for the type of investigation or the type of adjudication that is made in this case, and it is our contention that the procedures in this case exceed the authorities granted in the Civil Service Act and in the Hatch Act.

You have stated, Mr. Meloy, that since some of the accusing witnesses are located outside of the District of Columbia, it would be an unfair burden on them to put them to any expense in coming here to testify under oath and subject to cross-examination on the matters as to which they have previously made statements.

It seems to us that that question is one which might better be answered by those witnesses.

You indicated that some of the witnesses were in the District of Columbia. At least no such expense would be involved in their cases. We would appreciate your extending an invitation to them to appear here in the open and testify under oath and subject to cross-examination on a matter of such concern.

Mr. Meloy's statement contained—  
(Off-the-record conversation between Mr. Hilmer and Mr. Wheeler.)

Mr. HILMER. I would like to ask Mr. Meloy whether any invitation has been extended to the witnesses within the District of Columbia.

Mr. MELOY. No, sir.

Mr. HILMER. Mr. Meloy's statement contained an observation that the Commission's procedures of investigation in these cases are similar to those employed by the FBI, Military Intelligence, Office of Naval Intelligence, the Secret Service, and the Treasury Department. I would like to observe in that regard that those investigations do not to my knowledge—are not to my knowledge confused with trial procedures and adjudications. Those investigations so far as I am aware do not involve an adjudication that an individual is a traitor without a trial. They may exclude an applicant from obtaining a commission, perhaps, that he desires, but I know of no case where an employee of the Federal Government has been fired and branded a traitor without a trial other than in the proceedings of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. MELOY. Mr. Hilmer—

Mr. HILMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MELOY. You are an attorney with FEA, are you not?

Mr. HILMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MELOY. You are a Government attorney?

Mr. HILMER. Yes, sir.

Mr. MELOY. Are you familiar with cases under section 9A of the Hatch Act when it pertains to the departmental and agency hearings?

Mr. HILMER. Sir, as I stated at the outset, insofar as the Hatch Act is concerned there is no question. Is it the contention of the Commission that this proceeding is brought under the Hatch Act?

Mr. MELOY. No, Mr. Hilmer, you understand. You have appeared before the Commission before. You are familiar with the proceeding of the Commission. You are confusing the issue now and I think you are doing it intentionally. You know that section 9A of the Hatch Act [handed to Mr. Hilmer and Mr. Rosenberg] is different from the rule under which the Commission operates. You certainly, as an attorney, are familiar with the Civil Service Act and rules. If not, you should have read them before you came here. You know that people are disqualified for appointment in the Federal service in civil service when there is a reasonable doubt as to their loyalty.

Mr. HILMER. The provision concerning reasonable doubt—does that provision appear in the law, sir? I contend that it does not.

Mr. MELOY. The rules and regulations. You know that.

Mr. HILMER. Those rules and regulations were adopted by this Commission, sir. I don't think that this Commission can lift itself by its own bootstraps to justify this procedure when it relies on law to deny in that very procedure an opportunity to appellants to face their accusers and cross-examine them.

Mr. MELOY. Again, as an attorney, you should know that the President of the United States is the high authority of the United States Civil Service Commission. Civil Service Commissioners are his advisers. Anything the Civil Service Commission does in promulgating rules and regulations are the authority of the President of the United States.

Mr. HILMER. I am very glad, sir, you mentioned the President of the United States because I'd like to read to you—

Mr. MELOY. Let's proceed with the hearing.

Mr. HILMER. Sir?

Mr. MELOY. Let's proceed.

(End of testimony Wednesday afternoon, George Shaw Wheeler.)

Mr. HILMER. I would like in closing—excuse me.

(Off-the-record discussion between Mr. Hilmer and Mr. Wheeler.)

Mr. WHEELER. I just want to clarify in my own mind the status of the people making these statements in regard to my work, and so forth. I believe I brought to the Commission statements from every responsible official with whom I have worked—that is, top officials in each agency for which I have worked—at least one or two.

As the record stands—on the Commission's part of it—I am not sure whether—what weight will be given to the statements of the people and their comments on my work as compared with the people that I know were responsible and that I know did know what kind of work I was doing.

Mr. HILMER. And who testified here under oath and were subject to cross-examination.

Mr. WHEELER. Or sent letters over their own signature. I am satisfied as to the evidence that's been introduced on our side in support of my case. I am just doubtful as to the status of that evidence and the weight the Commission will give to it because I don't know whether these people really knew me or not.

Mr. MELOY. May I make this statement, then, Mr. Wheeler. The letters that have been received by the Commission, I think even today—practically every commissioner

has seen them before they are passed over to this office—but, nevertheless, every letter that will be or has been received by the Commission in your case will be made a part of the file as a permanent record.

Mr. HILMER. May I make the request that they specifically be included in this record?

Mr. MELOY. I want to talk to you about that in a minute.

Now as to the people who have testified—of course we have had a chance to observe them and the Commission will read the record. We will give the same amount of attention to letters that you have sent in here—the responsibility of the person who signs the letter as we do to any other evidence in the case. We will not overlook any point in arriving at our determination, which is an advisory opinion to the Commission.

Now let's stay on the record. As I understand it, there are needs of urgent action on the part of the Commission in this case. In other words, the request, as I get it, from the agency is that they desire a determination at the earliest possible time.

I believe you so wrote the Commission—said you desired to return along about October 24.

Mr. HILMER. Yes. That is—I believe it has been stated in the record, however, that we have cabled for an extension of that temporary duty and we confidently expect it. But you are quite right, sir, that we do consider this very urgent and would certainly appreciate an early decision.

Mr. MELOY. All right. Now along that line, I think there is necessity for urgency in this matter too and I think we can shorten the period of time of consideration if we would make the letters that have been introduced here as an exhibit to the record and in that way avoid copying the innumerable letters into the actual record. We could probably by that way save at least better than half the time in transcription.

Now how long do you girls think it is going to take to transcribe this record if you transcribe each and every letter into the record?

(Mrs. Craddock answered here. I have not recorded what she said.)

Mr. HILMER. I have considered in my own mind that very question. I have weighed it back and forth and I feel that it's terribly important that there be incorporated at the places that they were read into the record various letters that I did so read in it. As I say, even in view of the urgency, which I recognize, we have tried to make this record as complete and careful as we know how. We think it is very important—

Mr. MELOY. Well, let's have a complete—

Mr. HILMER. And I maintain the request that it be handled exactly as the hearing occurred and not otherwise.

Mr. MELOY. Let's have a complete understanding. How long do you girls think it is going to take to turn the record out?

(Off-the-record discussion about the time needed for transcription.)

Mr. HILMER. Could we go on the record again on this point?

Mr. MELOY. Yes.

Mr. HILMER. As some of the letters addressed to the Commission indicate and as one of my letters has indicated, I understand that a number of Senators and Congressmen who are as deeply concerned as I am, as we are, over the procedures in these cases have indicated a desire if it was feasible for them to attend these hearings or send representatives. Unfortunately, with 1 or 2 exceptions these Senators and Congressmen have not found it feasible to attend or to be represented here, but I understand that some of them do very earnestly desire in lieu of that to have an opportunity of studying the transcript in this record and that some requests for the transcript have been made and will be made. So that for the larger interest, if I may call it that—

the larger interest in this whole kind of case, particularly in view of the pendency of certain bills in the Congress relating to these procedures, might better be served, even at the expense of some delay in the transcription of the record, if the record is complete in every detail.

Mr. MELOY. Let me say this—that any transactions between a Senator or a Representative and the Commission can be handled very readily between the Commissioners and the Senators. I think if they desire a copy, if they have requested the Commission, I am quite sure that the Commission would answer the Senator or the Representative. I think that's a matter entirely between the Commission and the Congress—Representatives or Senators.

Mr. HILMER. Of course, I didn't mean to incline to be different, but as and when this transcript is available for whoever reads it, I insist that it be a transcript of the complete hearing and record as it was—in fact occurred.

Mr. MELOY. Let's go back to the question here. I'd like to have it settled now while you folks are here. How long is it going to be before we can have this record?

(Discussion about the time of transcription.)

(The hearing was adjourned at 4 o'clock.)

This part of the transcript also discloses that Mr. Hilmer, counsel for Wheeler, conferred with Allan R. Rosenberg, who was designated in the transcript as an observer and who was formerly employed by the Foreign Economic Administration.

Mr. Speaker, why would Allan R. Rosenberg appear at the hearing of Wheeler, and why would he consult with Wheeler's counsel?

The answer to those questions will be found in a statement made during a Civil Service Commission investigation on February 19, 1944, by David Wahl, Executive Assistant, Reoccupation Division, Foreign Economic Administration. Mr. Wahl said, in part:

Wheeler was interviewed by Max Lowenthal, Allan Rosenberg, and myself, and we all wanted to get him very badly. I had to write this memorandum to Mr. Halliday indicating our need for him.

If any Member of the House is interested in the background of Max Lowenthal, Allan R. Rosenberg, and David Wahl, let me suggest that a demand be made on the Civil Service Commission for an opportunity to review the reports on the investigations of this trio.

It is to be remembered that Mr. David A. Morse told the United Press on April 25 of this year that he could recall only that he had testified in a case involving a Wheeler "who had been in the employ of a Government agency under my command," and that the general line of his testimony was that Wheeler's conduct was above reproach.

Mr. Morse endeavors to leave the impression that George Shaw Wheeler was just a man by the name of Wheeler who happened to be employed by some Government agency and happened to be under his supervision. I have heretofore placed in the RECORD the letter written by Mr. Morse to the Civil Service Commission interceding for Wheeler, but I wish to include here that portion of the transcript of the Wheeler hearing

that contains the testimony of Mr. Morse:

(Mr. David A. Morse, who was not present when the other witnesses were sworn, took the oath and testified as follows:)

Mr. HILMER. Will you please give your full name and address to the stenographer?

Mr. MORSE. David A. Morse. My legal address is 502 Park Avenue, New York City. My Washington address is 1230 16th Street NW.

Mr. MELOY. I believe you wrote a letter to the Commission?

Mr. MORSE. I did; yes. May I smoke?

Mr. HILMER. Is it mister or Colonel Morse?

Mr. MORSE. I prefer to be called mister, but my rank in the Army was lieutenant colonel.

Mr. HILMER. What is your present position?

Mr. MORSE. General Counsel for the National Labor Relations Board.

Mr. HILMER. How long have you been in that position?

Mr. MORSE. Since the 17th of September 1945, a little over a month.

Mr. HILMER. Prior to that time you were a lieutenant colonel in the Army?

Mr. MORSE. That's right.

Mr. HILMER. How long were you in the Army?

Mr. MORSE. Three and a half years.

Mr. HILMER. What did you do prior to being in the Army?

Mr. MORSE. Impartial chairman for the milk industry in New York City which was a post responsible for the resolution of all disputes that arose in the milk industry in the metropolitan area, selected by the industry and labor. I was counsel for the Postal Telegraph Co., in New York, counsel for the Coty Perfume Co., in New York, and similar clients.

Mr. HILMER. Do you know George Wheeler?

Mr. MORSE. I do.

Mr. HILMER. How long have you known him?

Mr. MORSE. I have known him since 1935, to the best of my recollection.

Mr. HILMER. How did you come to know him? What was the nature of your relationships?

Mr. MORSE. For a short time between 1935 and 1937 I was counsel for the National Labor Relations Board in New York City. At that time Mr. Wheeler was an economist, as I recall, on the Labor Board in Washington. He was responsible for preparing some written economic material that went into some of the cases that I tried. The one that I remember most distinctly was the Borden Milk case, where he came to New York, as I recall it, to testify as the Government's witness and I examined him at great length at that time as a witness, and I knew him professionally during that period of time, during those 2 years.

Mr. HILMER. Have you had some further professional relations with him subsequent to that period?

Mr. MORSE. Yes, in the Army.

Mr. HILMER. In the Army?

Mr. MORSE. Yes.

Mr. HILMER. Would you explain those?

Mr. MORSE. During the last part of my tour of duty in the Army, I was Director of the Manpower Division of the United States Control Council. My responsibility was directed to Gen. Lucius Clay, staff officer, who was acting as deputy for General Eisenhower in all matters pertaining to Germany and its occupation. One of my responsibilities was the acquisition of a staff of thoroughly trained civilians sent from this country, one of whom was George Wheeler. He arrived and joined my staff in London, to the best of my recollection, in October 1944. He had an assimilated Army rank of colonel and he served on my staff in that capacity from October 1944 until I left to come home, which was in September of this year.

Mr. HILMER. So you have had an opportunity to observe Mr. Wheeler, both as an employee working with this Government in Washington and as an assimilated officer in the Army of Occupation in Germany in the field?

Mr. MORSE. Yes.

Mr. HILMER. Have you had any social relations with Mr. Wheeler outside of office and professional work?

Mr. MORSE. I have.

Mr. HILMER. Have you visited his home?

Mr. MORSE. Only once and that was recently, since his return from Germany.

Mr. HILMER. But you have had luncheon with him?

Mr. MORSE. Yes, many times. I know him well.

Mr. HILMER. On the basis of your knowledge of Mr. Wheeler, would you care to make a statement for this record of your opinion of his character and loyalty to this Government?

Mr. MORSE. I think it is excellent. I think it is superb. That is why I am glad to come here and testify.

Mr. HILMER. Would you expand on that a little?

Mr. MORSE. As I gather, the question about Mr. Wheeler is whether or not he is a subversive individual?

Mr. MELOY. I think the question is this. Under the civil service rules, if there is a reasonable doubt as to his loyalty to the Government of the United States, then he should not be employed by the United States Government. That is the question.

Mr. MORSE. Well, the reason for my writing the letter to the Commission was because I understood that was the issue and, by the way, I would like to indicate that I volunteered to send this letter. Although I understand it is quite usual for those letters to be solicited, I suggested to Mr. Wheeler that I write that letter. The reason for my interest particularly was this. In Europe our responsibility in the main was in our dealings with the Russians. Our mission was to work out a uniform policy for application throughout Germany by agreement with the Russians, the French, and the British. Our instructions with respect to it were explicit from our own Government, and I suppose it's not proper for me to suggest to this group that it was our paramount interest in getting the Russians and the British and the French to accept our point of view as the policy which should be applied, although it appeared at various stages of our negotiations that some important compromises might be necessary.

Mr. Wheeler was delegated at the start with the thing which in our view went to the guts of our dealings with the Russians and the French and the British, namely, the effectuation of the United States policy of denazification throughout Germany. He was made chief of that particular section. In the very protracted discussions that we had among ourselves prior to dealing and commencing negotiations with the other powers, the thing that struck me particularly about Mr. Wheeler was the fact that he was so scrupulously careful and insistent upon the presentation of our program in the light of our own American self-interest. "This may be the British view. This may be the French view. This is, as I understand it, the Russian. Now that's all fine, but this is the United States view and this is the way we ought to put it over."

And the proof of the pudding is as of this moment the policy that has been accepted by the Russians, the French, and the British in Germany by recession from their own position is the United States policy which Mr. Wheeler in our field was responsible for. I feel very strongly that's a very constructive and important contribution to American occupation in Europe.



Now, clearly in my view, if a person was anxious to support a Russian policy or a policy inimical to our own, there was the place where he could very happily engage in that opportunity.

Mr. MELOY. I am particularly glad you are here with us today for this reason: You were not here this morning and heard a lot of legal argument and discussion, but in order that you may pick up some background, the Commission's position was that here was an applicant for Federal Government and we found out he had gone to London for the specific job which you mentioned. In reviewing the file of the investigation, there was a serious question raised by the matters in the investigation in the—back 1939, 1941—that period. So I am particularly happy now in view of the fact that you have information that is up to date on Mr. Wheeler's work since he was in London. I am quite sure the Commission appreciates your appearance here today, and I know the Board does.

Mr. MORSE. Thank you very much.

Mr. HILMER. Have you observed anything in Mr. Wheeler's conduct or expressions, either before you saw him in London or Germany or after, thinking back over the period when you worked with him with the National Labor Relations Board, and so on, would give you any reason whatsoever to believe that he might be a Communist?

Mr. MORSE. No; I haven't.

Mr. HILMER. Would you go so far as to vouch for his loyalty to the United States form of government?

Mr. MORSE. I certainly would.

Mr. HILMER. If I were to tell you that some persons whose names have not been disclosed to me have made statements reflecting on his character and loyalty and suggesting that he is or has been an adherent of the Communist Party line, what would your reaction be to such statements?

Mr. MORSE. My reaction would be one of absolute disbelief.

Mr. HILMER. Thank you.

Mr. MELOY. I assume you are familiar with the party line.

Mr. MORSE. I am very familiar with the party line, both as a result of my intelligence training in the Army and the work that I had to do in Europe.

Mr. MELOY. Particularly speaking—switch in 1939 (?)—switch in June 1941.

Mr. MORSE. Yes, sir, and I simply want to give you my own judgment of an individual as I saw him under very close observation.

Mr. HILMER. Let me ask you a further question, Mr. MORSE. Do you think it's a matter of some importance whether Mr. Wheeler returns to carry on the duties that you have described in Germany, or do you think it is a matter of considerable indifference whether it is George Wheeler or somebody else who performs that task in Germany?

Mr. MORSE. I think it is extremely important that he return if he can be prevailed upon to return. I don't know what his plans are, but I would consider it essential that he return. After all, he's the—one of the persons who has large background now accumulated in the work over there and has been responsible for the development of some of our programs and policies and he ought to be there to carry them through. It would be very difficult for some new person, it seems to me, to step in at this point and try to pick up where he left off.

Mr. HILMER. Do you happen to know what your superior officer or officers thought about Mr. Wheeler's integrity and loyalty in Germany?

Mr. MORSE. I do, if it is permissible for me to state it.

Mr. MELOY. Surely; go right ahead.

Mr. HILMER. If you feel that you can, I wish you would.

Mr. MORSE. I was succeeded when I was relieved from my command by Brig. Gen. Frank McSherry—M-c-S-h-e-r-r-y—who was Regular Army of the United States; also, I believe, former member of the War Manpower Commission before the war.

At the time I was relieved to return to the States I had considerable discussion with General McSherry about which persons should remain on his staff and where it should be implemented, and it was agreed that Mr. Wheeler would be one of the persons who would remain in his present job to carry on in his regular staff capacity because of my judgment that he should be retained and because General McSherry had heard from persons within our group about Mr. Wheeler's work and had also met Mr. Wheeler, although I think slightly, and as a result of those three things decided that he would retain him.

When I was separated to come back to the States I made a quick trip back to Berlin again, where I saw General McSherry, and at that time he told me that he was completely satisfied with Mr. Wheeler's services and was very happy with the fact that he was the person who was doing the job and that he did not contemplate changing him.

Mr. HILMER. \* \* \* Observe Mr. Hilmer's conduct and expressions in Germany on this important mission were unanimous in the view that he was a person of outstanding integrity and absolute loyalty?

Mr. MORSE. No. Never any question about it.

Mr. HILMER. And the very matter of his loyalty was called to their attention—that is, the fact that the Civil Service Commission had raised some question about it was specifically called to their attention—and in spite of that—so that they had—were on notice, so to speak, to be very scrutinizing of Mr. Wheeler, they still came out with that view?

Mr. MORSE. That's a fact. That is true. That is true.

Mr. HILMER. When did you first learn that the Commission had not authorized his transfer?

Mr. MORSE. I'd like to go into that, if I may.

Mr. MELOY. I wish you would.

Mr. MORSE. I will recite it to the best of my recollection.

After Mr. Wheeler joined our staff in October of 1944 in London, I believe that some months transpired—I hope that you don't hold me to them, but I believe more than 2 or 3 months—when I noticed that he had not reported to the—for duty one day and I thought to myself, "That probably is due to the fact that he is a civilian." Actually he was not feeling well, and I saw him the next day.

Mr. Wheeler told me that he had something that he wanted to talk with me about that he felt was important and it was at that point that he disclosed to me that there was some question about his loyalty and told me about the pendency of an action here with respect to his civil service status.

He then said that he felt that since this case involved his loyalty that it might be embarrassing to me as his superior officer, to the Army, and to our own Government's interest if he continued working on papers which were secret and top secret and he felt under a responsibility to bring it to my attention so that I could make a decision, and he wanted it clear—and this impressed me very much in his record—that he would understand if I decided that he should be sent back to the States and would prohibit him from looking at these papers. He also stated that until the question had been resolved he was going to assume the responsibility of not looking at any further papers and that he had not looked at any of these papers since he had been informed of the current status of his case and that that's

well, really the main reason why he hadn't come to the office—because he hadn't wanted to be placed in the position of looking at papers until he really had a chance to talk with me.

I told him I wanted to think about it. I questioned him about it at great length. I traced the reason why he had come to our staff. I learned that he had been sent to us by FEA. I contacted the chief of FEA in London. I don't remember his first name, but it was Mr. Stone.

Mr. HILMER. Mr. William T. Stone.

Mr. MORSE. That's right. Chief of the FEA Commission in the Embassy at 45 Berkeley Square. I went to see Mr. Stone. I had two conferences with him about Mr. Wheeler; insisted that we be apprised in detail up to the minute as to the FEA's position with respect to this man; insisted further that we would not go along with the situation where loyalty was in question without some statement by the FEA that in their view Mr. Wheeler was trustworthy and a man who should be continued in our—in the staff capacity on our staff.

Mr. Stone stated that he would like to check back here on it—think about it some more.

A day or two transpired, and Mr. Stone talked with me. He said that he was convinced in his own judgment that Mr. Wheeler was not a disloyal man, that he was completely trustworthy, that he should be continued in his present post, and that as far as he was concerned there was no question or reservation in his mind. I told him I was glad he felt that way about it because from my own personal observation, I felt the same way about it. I was perfectly willing to assume the responsibility of keeping Mr. Wheeler on in his present position, and if subsequently there was to be any question about his loyalty I would take the rap. I felt that somebody ought to make the decision. That was my conviction of conscience. However, I went to my immediate superior, who was Brigadier General Wickersham, who was subsequently succeeded by Lt. Gen. Lucius Clay, and I told General Wickersham about the situation, and he stated to me that he had had a number of talks with Mr. Wheeler, and he was impressed with Mr. Wheeler. He asked me what my recommendation was, and I told him that my recommendation was that he should be continued—that I trusted him, and that he was rendering a useful service.

Mr. HILMER. Mr. MORSE, if the Civil Service Commission's act of January 2, 1945, declaring Mr. Wheeler disloyal and instructing the Foreign Economic Administration to dismiss him—if that action had been fulfilled then, would you say whether the consequence to our war effort and our peace effort with respect to Germany would have been adversely affected?

Mr. MORSE. I clearly do not think our war effort would have been affected. I do think that if Mr. Wheeler had been dismissed and had not been able to do his job that the constructive side of our postwar effort in Germany would have been adversely affected because he has done an extremely first-rate job.

Mr. HILMER. Thank you, very much. Mr. MORSE made a reference to his own letter which he said he had sent to the Commission voluntarily and without solicitation. I should like at this point to read that letter into the record. It is dated October 1, 1945, addressed to Mr. Arthur S. Flemming. (Mr. Hilmer read Mr. MORSE's letter, which is attached to the file as a part of the record.)

The loyalty board considered the record on appeal and submitted its decision to the Civil Service Commission. In order to show that the favorable conclusion reached by the loyalty board was based on the testimony of David A.

Morse and that some consideration was given to the letter of General McSherry, it is necessary to insert at this point the opinion of the loyalty board:

LOYALTY BOARD,  
November 6, 1945.

**The Commission:**

(Through the Executive Director and Chief Examiner.)

The George Shaw Wheeler case came on for a hearing before the loyalty rating board at the hour of 10 a. m., on the 29th of October, and concluded at 4 p. m. on the 31st—the total time being 2 full days of hearing.

Prior to the hearing, the loyalty rating board had furnished on October 24, 1945, to Mr. Lucien Hilmer, attorney for the Foreign Economic Administration and for Mr. George Shaw Wheeler, an interrogatory for Mr. Wheeler covering the main points to be discussed at the hearing.

Also before the hearing, the Commission had received from Mr. Hilmer a letter dated October 24, 1945, in which he requested, among other matters, the testimony of witnesses, both favorable and unfavorable, the names of all witnesses, and the opportunity to examine witnesses under oath. This letter is attached hereto as exhibit I. Response was made to this letter on October 26, 1945.

The hearing was opened by the chairman of the Loyalty Rating Board, who read a statement concerning the procedure followed by the Board, which statement included replies to points and requests made by Mr. Hilmer in his letter of October 24, 1945. This opening statement appears as exhibit II.

Following the Board's opening statement, Mr. Hilmer made an opening statement which was focused upon what he considered the inadequacies of Commission procedures in this type of case, and in which he took exception to all the rulings made concerning the procedure. His statement is attached hereto, marked exhibit III.

In support of his contentions, Mr. Hilmer read into the record copies of a large number of letters from Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Many of these were recognized by the Board as letters concerning the Michael Greenberg case and the David Wahl case—previously considered by the Commission. These letters are attached as exhibit IV.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hilmer's opening statement, Mr. Olson, acting both as counsel for Mr. Wheeler and also as spokesman for Congressman John M. Coffee, asked to be heard. He stated that he was authorized to question the authority under which and by which Federal funds were expended by the Commission to conduct a hearing of this type. He stated that he was also authorized to request a copy of the entire record upon which the Commission based its charges and its decision contained in the letter of January 2, 1945, to the Foreign Economic Administration. Other requests made in behalf of Congressman Coffee are to be found in the transcript of Mr. Olson's statement (see exhibit V).

Mr. Olson then asked to be sworn, and made a statement for Congressman Coffee which he stated he had been authorized to make concerning Mr. Wheeler's loyalty and suitability for Federal employment. This statement, which was a strong endorsement of Mr. Wheeler and indicated his confidence in all the witnesses to be presented by Mr. Wheeler, appears in exhibit V, which exhibit is the complete transcript of Mr. Olson's testimony.

In connection with requests for a transcript of the present hearing, it was pointed out to Mr. Hilmer at the conclusion of the hearing that to transcribe the entire record would consume a considerable length of time. It was suggested that the large number of letters offered as evidence be attached to the record as exhibits and thereby shorten the period of transcribing. This was ob-

jected to by Mr. Hilmer, who insisted that the hearing be transcribed completely, just as it was conducted, so that each matter, including all letters, would appear exactly in the order presented. Several off-the-record discussions were had regarding the length of time necessary to transcribe the record in this fashion. As a result of consultation with the two stenographic reporters, it appeared that more than a month might be required, particularly in view of the fact that both stenographers are engaged in recording veterans' appeal hearings, which, of course, have priority, and also must take care of other regularly scheduled hearings.

In connection with this discussion, attention is called to Mr. Hilmer's statement on page 4 of exhibit VI, in which he says:

"As some of the letters addressed to the Commission indicate and as one of my letters had indicated, I understand that a number of Senators and Congressmen who are deeply concerned as I am, as we are, over the procedures in these cases have indicated a desire if it was feasible for them to attend these hearings or send representatives. Unfortunately, with 1 or 2 exceptions these Senators and Congressmen have not found it feasible to attend or to be represented here, but I understand that some of them do very earnestly desire in lieu of that to have an opportunity of studying the transcript in this record and that some requests for the transcript have been made and will be made. So that for the larger interest, if I may call it that—the larger interest in this whole kind of case, particularly in view of the pendency of certain bills in the Congress relating to these procedures, might better be served, even at the expense of some delay in the transcription of the record, if the record is complete in every detail."

It is quite apparent from Mr. Hilmer's statement that he desired this transcript for other purposes than, or in addition to, the defense of Mr. Wheeler. A request for a copy of the hearing has been received from Senator WAYNE MORSE, and from Mr. Hilmer's statement, it would appear that other such requests may be made.

The Board wishes to call attention to the fact that the hearing has not yet been transcribed. In view of the urgent requests for expeditious consideration of this case, the Board at this time is undertaking to handle it in accordance with regular practice in cases where the Board members unanimously agree upon a favorable recommendation. In such cases, transcripts are not made unless the Commission specifically requests them. Furthermore, in view of the necessity for eliminating any work not essential to reaching a decision, it is believed that the expense involved would not be justified without prior approval of the Commission.

If the Commission wishes to have the hearing fully transcribed either before passing upon the case or after it has reconsidered the case and made a decision, or if the Commission wishes any action to be taken on the several requests relative to the furnishing of a copy of the hearings or of other information in the file, the Board will appreciate instructions.

The following persons appeared as witnesses for Mr. Wheeler (in order of appearance): Mr. Paul A. Olson, secretary to Congressman John M. Coffee; Capt. Louis E. Madison, United States Army, Office of Strategic Services; Capt. Robert J. Wierlich, United States Army, Second Infantry Division; Mr. Joseph Harold Fitzgerald, chief statistician, Foreign Economic Administration; Lt. Col. David A. Morse, United States Army, demobilized, since September 17, 1945, General Counsel for the National Labor Relations Board; Maj. Mortimer Reimer, United States Army; Mr. Irving J. Levy, Department of Justice.

All of these witnesses testified that Mr. Wheeler is and always has been a man of

integrity who is entirely loyal to the United States; that he is a person of independent thought and judgment and so would be unable to conform to the dictates of the Communist Party or to follow the Communist Party line or any other arbitrary line; and each expressed surprise that any responsible person would ever question Mr. Wheeler's loyalty. Each indicated the period and nature of association. Several had visited the Wheeler farm in Vienna, Virginia, and although there was agreement that several organizations, such as a Federal employee union and the Washington Committee for Aid to China, has held picnics there, all these witnesses stated positively that to their knowledge no meetings of the Communist Party or any other subversive group had ever been held there.

The testimony of Lt. Col. David A. Morse is particularly significant in that it covers Mr. Wheeler's activities in Europe—a period not covered by the investigation—and his testimony represents the well-considered opinion of a high Army officer who was Mr. Wheeler's superior in connection with effectuation of the United States policy of denazification in Germany.

Lieutenant Colonel Morse testified that he had knowledge of the Commission's ruling in January 1945, while Mr. Wheeler was stationed in London, and that after careful consideration and consultation with General Wickersham and other superior officers of Mr. Wheeler, including the Chief of the Foreign Economic Administration Commission at the American Embassy in London, he assumed responsibility for retaining Mr. Wheeler. After observing Mr. Wheeler's actions from that time on, Lieutenant Colonel Morse stated that he could now say that he believed Mr. Wheeler to be a loyal and conscientious American. In view of the importance which the Board attaches to Lieutenant Colonel Morse's favorable testimony, in that it covers the European period and apparently reflects the attitude of Wheeler's superiors in the Army, this witness' testimony has been transcribed and appears as exhibit VII.

The file also contains a number of favorable letters (exhibit VIII) from Government officials and other responsible persons, including those recently sent by Lieutenant Colonel Morse (to which letter he refers in his testimony), Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Brig. Gen. Frank A. McSherry, Senator Wayne Morse, Representative Charles R. Savage, Mr. Harry A. Mills, Mrs. Arthur Burns, Mr. Mortimer Graves, and others. Such endorsement and recommendations from high military officers, from members of the Senate and the House of Representatives and others must be given due consideration. In the Board's opinion, they add materially to the information that was before the Commission in 1944 when the case was previously considered.

Mr. Wheeler made a favorable impression upon the Board. He emphatically denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party or ever having followed the party line. While testimony of witnesses (not records) indicated that he resigned from the Socialist Party in 1939 at the time of the Stalin-Hitler pact, Mr. Wheeler stated, under examination by his counsel and further questioning by the Board, that he withdrew from the Socialist Party some 2 or 3 years prior to 1939, specifically, at the time party dues were raised beyond what he thought he could reasonably afford. (Mr. Wheeler suggested that records of the Socialist Party be checked by the Commission for verification of his statement. The Board has attempted to obtain information from the Party headquarters in Washington, D. C., but to date has been unable to reach any official. The office has not been open and the only official referred to is out of town.)

Mr. Wheeler denied membership in any activity in the American Peace Mobilization,



American Peoples Mobilization, International Labor Defense, or the American Youth Congress. He admitted membership in the Washington Committee for Democratic Action for about 2 years (1939 and 1940) during which he attended at least 4 or 5 meetings. With respect to the American League for Peace and Democracy, he admitted he was probably a member, but not an officer; that he attended meetings over a period of 2 or 3 years ending in about 1940, and spoke from the floor against the dissolution of the organization; he stated he favored its foreign policy with respect to the Spanish and Japanese situations at that time.

He stated that he was proud of his official connection, for about 2 years, with the Washington Committee for Aid to China, which connections ceased when the organization went out of existence after Pearl Harbor because the reasons for such an organization vanished. Mr. Wheeler stated that he was interested in this committee because of his agreement with its opposition to the shipment of war materials to Japan and, secondly, because of its program of relief for the Chinese people. He vigorously denied knowledge of any Communist connections on the part of the organization, referred to Mortimer Graves' letter and suggested that Mr. Graves be consulted for any further information concerning the organization. Mr. Wheeler was unable to answer several questions about the financing of the committee and withdrawal of certain sponsors, giving as his reason that his Government position at that time required frequent field trips.

With respect to the Russian purge trials in approximately 1935, he said that while they could not be considered democratic in our understanding of the term, he was under the impression that they did nevertheless follow standard continental procedures; and that it was his understanding that this opinion was similar to that of several eminent authorities, including Ambassador Davies.

In connection with his denial of having followed specific changes in the Communist Party lines, he asserted that he continued to be a staunch advocate of collective security after the Stalin-Hitler pact in 1939; and that he had never at any time been an isolationist.

The Board believes that the original decision in this borderline case was well considered on the evidence then before the Board and the Commission. However, in light of the testimony of Lieutenant Colonel Morse and the letter of recommendation from General McSherry, Army officials under whom Mr. Wheeler worked while he was in Europe, which officials have expressed complete satisfaction with his performance and have vouched for his loyalty, and in view of the recommendations of other responsible public officials, the Board recommends that the previous decision be withdrawn and Mr. Wheeler be rated eligible. (Such decision will result in removing the flag and restoring any applications or eligibilities previously cancelled.)

L. MELOY, November 6, 1945.

R. J. FENN, November 6, 1945.

K. A. FREDERIC, November 6, 1945.

NOVEMBER 9, 1945.

Mr. VIBOND: From my study of the record in this case I believe the Commission's adverse decision of December 28, 1944 (minute 4 of January 9, 1945), on the basis of the evidence then before it was entirely proper. However, it was developed at the hearing that subsequent to the investigations the applicant was sent abroad where he performed work of a highly confidential and secretive nature for the United States Group of the Allied Control Council for the Occupation of Germany. His official superiors, who occupy high executive positions

in this government, have expressed implicit confidence in his loyalty and ability. There still remains some doubt in my mind as to whether his choice was a wise one, but as the record now stands, I believe the weight of evidence is in his favor and, under the circumstances, I join with the Loyalty Rating Board in recommending reversal of the previous action.

Regarding the request to transcribe the hearing, it appears that a transcription is unnecessary for a determination of the appeal and to do so would involve a considerable amount of work on an already overburdened staff. It is accordingly recommended that the hearing be not transcribed. The reason for this action, I feel sure, can be explained to the satisfaction of the interested Members of Congress, if not to the attorney for the applicant.

F. S., November 9, 1945.

Farrar Smith.

I concur on both points.

H. C. VIBOND,  
November 13, 1945.

In order to dispel any remaining doubt concerning the part played by David A. Morse in the retention of George Shaw Wheeler, I shall read a letter written to Mr. Morse by Arthur S. Flemming after the Wheeler case was closed:

Mr. DAVID A. MORSE,  
Office of the General Counsel,  
National Labor Relations Board,  
Washington, D. C.

My DEAR Mr. MORSE: Further reference is made to your letter of December 1, 1945, relative to Mr. George S. Wheeler.

The Commission wishes to express its appreciation for your appearance at the hearing afforded Mr. Wheeler before the Commission's representative. Your testimony at the hearing together with letters of recommendation from Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry and Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming was extremely important in arriving at a conclusion in Mr. Wheeler's case, particularly in view of the fact that Mr. Wheeler had been under your supervision during his duty overseas. Based primarily upon your testimony, the Commission has concluded that Mr. Wheeler is suitable for Federal employment both as to suitability and loyalty, and Mr. Wheeler has been so notified.

Very sincerely yours,

ARTHUR S. FLEMMING,  
Commissioner.

The Arthur S. Flemming who wrote this letter when he was a Civil Service Commissioner is listed in the February 1954 issue of the Congressional Directory as holding the following responsible government posts: Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization and Chairman of the Defense Mobilization Board; member of the National Security Council; and one of the Commissioners of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of Government.

Mr. Speaker, time after time, I have called to the attention of members of this body the serious situation existing in the Executive Branch of our Government which made it possible for persons of questionable loyalty to secure important Federal positions and to retain them.

As heretofore noted, one of the observers at the hearing given George Shaw Wheeler by the Civil Service Commission was Mr. Wheeler's brother, Donald Wheeler. If the records of the Civil Service Commission were made available to congressional committees of Congress, I assure you those records would disclose

that Donald Wheeler was also given preferential treatment. Donald Wheeler was identified by Elizabeth Bentley as a member of the Victor Perlo group of Communists working in the Government—hearings regarding Communist espionage in the United States, Committee on Un-American Activities, 1948, pages 5, 12, and 13. Donald Wheeler was questioned by the House Committee on Un-American Activities regarding his Communist membership and activities, and sought refuge behind the fifth amendment.

The records of the Civil Service Commission will show that Donald Wheeler was cleared and approved for Government service.

The case of George Shaw Wheeler is another illustration. There is no way for me to estimate how much the many investigations of this man have cost the Government. There can be no doubt as to the results of the investigation conducted by the Civil Service Commission. The evidence was sufficient to cause not only the Loyalty Board, but the three Civil Service Commissioners, to conclude that George Shaw Wheeler was not suitable for Government service. Yet, these same people later succumbed to the pressure of high Government officials. Disregarding the result of their own investigation, they changed their collective minds, and gave their official approval to another person of questionable loyalty.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to emphasize the fact that this is not an isolated case on which the Civil Service Commission succumbed to outside pressure, resulting in the Commission's reversing its decision on an employee that should have been separated from the Government, and declaring him eligible after he had been determined ineligible.

I illustrated this point very clearly, I believe, when I testified as a witness before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 5, 1948—pages 623 to 642, inclusive, of the hearings regarding Communist espionage in the United States. During my testimony, I read into the record of the hearings on that day an exchange of correspondence between Arthur S. Flemming and myself, which proved conclusively that, after the Civil Service Commission had made a determination that Carl Aldo Marzani and Nathan Gregory Silvermaster were ineligible for Federal employment the Commission again succumbed to outside influence, and reversed its findings in order to rate these two well-known Communists as eligible for Federal employment. This, in spite of the fact that Mr. Arthur S. Flemming, when testifying before a subcommittee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives on December 12, 1940, said:

In connection with all our investigations, we are keeping this policy in mind: If we find anybody has had any associations with the Communists or the German Bund, or any other foreign organizations of that kind, that person is disqualified immediately. All doubts are being resolved in favor of the Government.

The person primarily responsible for the retention of George Shaw Wheeler was David A. Morse. This is the man who is now the Director General of the

International Labor Organization. Let me make myself clear. It is not my contention that there is any question concerning the loyalty of Mr. Morse, but I do insist that there is grave reason to doubt his judgment and his fitness for the position he now holds.

A similar doubt exists regarding the fitness of those people in the Civil Service Commission who participated in the whitewash of George Shaw Wheeler. Of those 3 Civil Service Commissioners, 2 are no longer in the Government service; but 1, Arthur S. Flemming, as I pointed out previously, now holds 4 high offices in agencies of Government which are of vital importance to the welfare and security of our Nation.

The executive director of the Civil Service Commission at that time, Lawson O. Moyer, and his assistant, Farrar Smith, have retired. The three members of the Loyalty Board, Lawrence V. Meloy, Katherine A. Frederic, and Robert J. Fenn, still remain with the Civil Service Commission; Meloy presently holding the position of chief law officer.

The tragic thing about this picture is the fact that the people responsible for this situation are still around in Government.

It is high time that the Civil Service Commission reviews its own records and rids the agency of those employees whose softness or indifference toward Communists and others of questionable loyalty have resulted in the Government service becoming honeycombed with such persons as George Shaw Wheeler.

Mr. Speaker, this is not the first time attention has been directed to this George Shaw Wheeler case, as well as the part played by David A. Morse, Max Lowenthal, Allan R. Rosenberg, David Wahl, and others. I refer to speeches made on this floor by Representative DONDERO, of Michigan, on July 9, 1947; April 6, 1948; February 26, 1948; September 1, 1950; and February 8, 1951.

In view of the facts which I have spread on the record, it is indeed very easy to understand why David A. Morse, the Director General of the International Labor Organization, would like to forget the very important part he took in having George Shaw Wheeler retained in Federal employment. There is no doubt in my mind but that Mr. Morse may have wished many times, since Wheeler fled behind the Iron Curtain, that he had not gone all out in his efforts to keep Wheeler on the Federal payroll in a very important and strategic position, where Wheeler could work for the cause of communism.

The tragedy is that the cases of Wheeler, Marzani, and Silvermaster were not isolated cases, but that they followed a pattern. Even more of a tragedy is the fact that, for the most part, the same people, who were obsessed with the idea that we should be kind, soft, and easy with Communists during the Roosevelt and Truman administrations, are still in Government positions, and, in many cases, have received promotions.

Mr. Speaker, I ask a simple question: Can anyone please tell me what a single one of the leftwing radio commentators, columnists, and newspaper reporters—whose principal theme is always "be

good to Communists" and who delight in slanting their material in a pro-Communist, anti-American way, with a sneer, a slur, and a smear at congressional investigating committees—has done to eradicate the Marxist Communist menace not only from our Government, but from the United States and the world?

In view of all the evidence that has been unearthed by various congressional committees during 1953 and so far in 1954, and in view of the constant progress of Soviet Russia in her program of world revolution—which is responsible for the predicament of the world today—it is nothing short of treason for individuals in the various departments of our Government to spend so much of their time trying to discredit the work of the various investigating committees of Congress.

Because of world conditions, it is high time that everyone—Democrats and Republicans—recognize the real dangers of Marxist communism and put up a united front against the real enemy of our country.

Mr. Speaker, I pray to God that this unanimity of purpose will be accomplished before long; otherwise, freedom and liberty, as we know them under our republican form of government, will vanish forever.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. BONNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes tomorrow, following any special orders heretofore entered.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to: Mr. HILLINGS (at the request of Mr. HILL).

Mr. POFF and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. REED of New York.

Mr. NATCHER and to include an editorial.

Mr. PATMAN.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania (at the request of Mr. WIER).

Mr. SPRINGER (at the request of Mr. MCGREGOR).

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1303. An act to provide for the expeditious naturalization of former citizens of the United States who have lost United States citizenship by voting in a political election or plebiscite held in occupied Japan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2802. An act to further encourage the distribution of fishery products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 3245. An act to provide emergency credit; to the Committee on Agriculture.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 9 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 18, 1954, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1539. A letter from the secretary, the American Society of International Law, transmitting the annual audit by a certified public accountant of the financial transactions and of the corporate books and records pertinent thereto for the year ended December 31, 1952, pursuant to section 9 of the act of September 20, 1950, to incorporate the American Society of International Law (64 Stat. 869); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1540. A letter from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1955, involving an increase of \$2,598,075 for the legislative branch (H. Doc. No. 392); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1541. A letter from the Governor, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the Central Bank for Cooperatives and the regional banks for cooperatives to issue consolidated debentures, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1542. A letter from the Director, Foreign Operations Administration, transmitting the Fourth Semiannual Report on Operations, pursuant to the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (Battle Act); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1543. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting one copy each of certain legislation enacted into laws by the Second Guam Legislature, pursuant to section 19 of Public Law 630, 81st Congress; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1544. A letter from the Administrative Assistant, Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the annual statement of fiscal affairs of Indian tribes by States and jurisdictions, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, pursuant to the act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. 1058-1077); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1545. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the quarterly report of the Maritime Administration of the Department of Commerce on the activities and transactions of the Administration for January 1, 1954, through March 31, 1954, pursuant to the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1546. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders granting the applications for permanent residence filed by the subjects, pursuant to section 6 of the Refugees Relief Act of 1953; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1547. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders suspending deportation as well as a list of the persons involved, pursuant to section 244 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (8 U. S. C. 1254 (a)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1548. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual report of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics for the calendar year ended December 31, 1953, pursuant to section 1 of the act of June 14, 1930; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1549. A letter from the Deputy Under Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "A bill to provide for an extension on a reciprocal basis of the period of



the free entry of Philippine articles in the United States"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HOPE: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 8748. A bill to amend the act of April 6, 1949, as amended by the act of July 14, 1953, to improve the program of emergency loans, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1604). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska: Committee of conference. H. R. 1815. A bill to amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit non-profit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1605). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ARENDS: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 1426. A bill to further amend the provisions of the acts authorizing payment of 6 months' death gratuity to widow, child, or dependent relative of persons in the Armed Forces; with amendment (Rept. No. 1606). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ARENDS: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 6725. A bill to extend the authority for the appointment of certain officers in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps; with amendment (Rept. No. 1607). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SHORT: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 8456. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain hospital supplies and equipment of the United States to the city of Gulfport and to Harrison County, Miss.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1608). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HILL: Select Committee on Small Business. Progress report, first session of the Select Committee on Small Business pursuant to House Resolution 22; without amendment (Rept. No. 1610). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ARENDS: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 8635. A bill to affirm the temporary appointments of certain officers of the Navy, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1611). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SHORT: Committee on Armed Services. H. R. 9004. A bill to authorize the appointment as United States Commissioner, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, of Col. Leland Hazelton Hewitt, United States Army, retired, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1609). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 9151. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine,

and render judgment upon certain claims for basic and overtime compensation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 9152. A bill to amend the Federal Communications Act of 1934 so as to prohibit commercial sponsorship of televised or radio coverage of congressional hearings or proceedings; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. R. 9153. A bill to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, cigars, smoking tobacco, or chewing tobacco; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 9154. A bill to provide that the decennial census of agriculture shall include Hawaii; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H. R. 9155. A bill to require Federal purchasing agencies to observe State laws governing minimum milk prices; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HARRISON of Nebraska:

H. R. 9156. A bill to provide that the reservoir on the Missouri River, S. Dak. and Nebr., back of the dam at Gavin's Point, shall be known as Forsyth Reservoir; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan (by request):

H. R. 9157. A bill to limit the acquisition and use by agencies of the Federal Government of equipment for reproducing documents, drawings, papers, etc., on sensitized materials; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HOWELL:

H. R. 9158. A bill to amend section 9 (h) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, to bring about more effective enforcement of the non-Communist affidavit provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HUNTER:

H. R. 9159. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to provide a permanent procedure for adjustment of tariff rates on a selective basis, to regulate the flow of imported articles on a basis of fair competition with domestic articles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H. R. 9160. A bill to increase the enlisted strength of organized units of the reserve components; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KEARNS:

H. R. 9161. A bill to provide for granting to officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force, the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, and the White House and United States Park Police forces additional compensation for working on part holidays; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MACK of Washington:

H. R. 9162. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to provide a permanent procedure for adjustment of tariff rates on a selective basis, to regulate the flow of imported articles on a basis of fair competition with domestic articles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa:

H. R. 9163. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to permit the filing of oral prescriptions for certain drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. R. 9164. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide a uniform rate for the computation of all annuities, and for other

purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota (by request):

H. R. 9165. A bill to amend section 7 of article I, title V, of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1114, ch. 367; title 47, ch. 16, sec. 1607, D. C. Code, 1951), relating to inheritance taxes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 9166. A bill to protect the public health by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit the use in food of new chemical additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 9167. A bill to amend section 2, article I, title V, of the District of Columbia Revenue Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1112, ch. 367; title 47, ch. 16, sec. 1602, D. C. Code, 1951), relating to inheritance taxes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. POLK:

H. R. 9168. A bill to amend Public Law 815, 81st Congress, so as to extend for 2 additional years the program of assistance for school construction under title III of that act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. RADWAN:

H. R. 9169. A bill to amend the veterans regulations to provide that psychoses or multiple sclerosis developing a 10 percent or more degree of disability within 3 years after separation from active service shall be presumed to be service connected; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. R. 9170. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, chapter 79, to add a new section 1623, to extend the law relating to perjury to the willful giving of contradictory statements under oath; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 9171. A bill to provide additional time to disabled veterans for filing application for assistance in purchasing an automobile or other conveyance and to make such assistance available to certain disabled persons who have not been separated from the active service; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 9172. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Veterans' Administration domiciliary facility at the Cushing Veterans' Administration Hospital at Framingham, Mass.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SECREST:

H. R. 9173. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to provide a permanent procedure for adjustment of tariff rates on a selective basis, to regulate the flow of imported articles on a basis of fair competition with domestic articles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCUDDER:

H. R. 9174. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to provide a permanent procedure for adjustment of tariff rates on a selective basis, to regulate the flow of imported articles on a basis of fair competition with domestic articles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SPRINGER:

H. R. 9175. A bill providing relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEED:

H. R. 9176. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to provide a permanent procedure for adjustment of tariff rates on a selective basis, to regulate the flow of imported articles on a basis of fair competition with domestic articles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana:

H. R. 9177. A bill to assist certain classes of municipalities to finance vitally needed and specific types of public works by providing for a guaranty by the United States of approved bonds hereafter issued by these municipalities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VAN ZANDT:

H. R. 9178. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to provide a permanent procedure for adjustment of tariff rates on a selective basis, to regulate the flow of imported articles on a basis of fair competition with domestic articles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YORTY:

H. R. 9179. A bill to authorize grants to the States for public elementary and secondary school construction; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. J. Res. 527. Joint resolution to provide for the protection of defense facilities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 528. Joint resolution to provide for the dissolution of Communist-infiltrated organizations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BATES:

H. Res. 549. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the benefits provided under Federal law for the surviving dependents of deceased members and former members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MEADER:

H. Res. 550. Resolution to amend certain provisions of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to take necessary action to insure that the season for hunting ducks in Mississippi shall be set for the 55-day period

preceding January 31 rather than for the 55 days preceding January 10; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FINE:

H. R. 9180. A bill for the relief of Delmar Jerucia Roper; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON:

H. R. 9181. A bill for the relief of David Thomas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JONAS of Illinois:

H. R. 9182. A bill for the relief of John William Scholtes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H. R. 9183. A bill for the relief of Isidro Thomas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHORT:

H. R. 9184. A bill for the relief of Erika Rambauskas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

740. By Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts: Petition of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts, regarding surplus food; to the Committee on Agriculture.

741. Also, petition of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts regarding United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

742. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of 45 residents of Lawrence County, Pa., deploring the advertising of alcoholic beverages on radio and TV where it can be heard and seen by children, and in magazines and daily papers where it is read by children, urging passage of the Bryson bill, H. R. 1227; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

743. By Mr. HARRISON of Virginia: Petition of certain citizens of Shenandoah, Clarke, Frederick, and Nelson Counties, Va., citing excesses in advertising of alcoholic

beverages by newspaper, periodical, radio, and television and urging prohibition of such advertising by approval of the Bryson bill (H. R. 1227); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

744. Also, petition of certain citizens of Augusta and Rockingham Counties and the cities of Staunton, Waynesboro, and Harrisonburg, Va., citing excesses in advertising of alcoholic beverages by newspaper, periodical, radio, and television and urging prohibition of such advertising by approval of the Bryson bill (H. R. 1227); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

745. By Mr. JONES of Alabama: Petition of Edgar A. Self, president, commission on education, Central Methodist Church, Decatur, Ala.; Miss Lorna May McKinney, president, Youth Temperance Council, Central Methodist Church, Decatur, Ala.; Mrs. L. L. McCulloch, vice president, WCTU, Decatur, Ala.; and Mrs. Aubrey R. McKinney, president, WCTU, Decatur, Ala.; and Mrs. W. C. Self, secretary, WCTU, Decatur, Ala., favoring H. R. 1227; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

746. By Mr. NEAL: Petition of 300 members of the West Virginia Woman's Christian Temperance Union in favor of H. R. 1227, the Bryson bill, to prohibit the advertising of alcoholic beverages over television and radio and in newspapers and magazines; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

747. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the city clerk, Chelsea, Mass., relative to Senate Joint Resolution 126, relating to amending the pledge of allegiance to the flag, and requesting that the board of aldermen go on record as endorsing the insertion of the two words "under God"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

748. Also, petition of the executive secretary, the Pittsburgh Baptist Association, Pittsburgh, Pa., requesting Congress to give serious study to the need for corrective legislation to the end that basic human liberties shall be rigorously protected, and that the investigative powers of Congress shall not be abused; to the Committee on Rules.

749. Also, petition of Mrs. Charles H. Nutting and others, of Ormond Beach, Fla., requesting passage of H. R. 2446 and H. R. 2447, proposed social-security legislation, known as the Townsend plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### Mahomet High Seniors Typify Best in Youth

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

### HON. WILLIAM L. SPRINGER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 17, 1954

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, many of my colleagues here in the House have been deeply disturbed during the past few months at the reports that have been coming into Washington from all over the country as to the prevalence of juvenile delinquency. There have been many stories even on the local situation in Washington where children enjoy advantages far beyond those in many rural areas of the United States. In my previous experience as a judge, I have listened to many of these cases both from the standpoint of the children and of their parents and of community

officials and officers who have been forced to take action. However, for every case of a delinquent child which receives publicity in the newspaper, there are thousands who are doing well. Sometimes I think we fail to emphasize the importance of those children who are doing a good job in the light of their training both at home and at school.

In a community in Champaign County, Ill., the home of a high-school teacher was recently completely destroyed by fire. The senior class in the Mahomet (Ill.) Senior High School had raised some \$800 to take a week's trip to the Ozark Mountains in May. When these children heard of this loss they came together and voted to donate the entire \$800 to the teacher and her husband to assist them in replacing their home.

As long as we have this kind of a spirit existing in America among young people, I still have a great faith in our country. I dare say there are similar children in every community in this land. Sometimes it only takes a challenge such

as was presented in this case to bring out the real worthwhileness of those children.

I am appending herewith an editorial from the News-Gazette of Champaign-Urbana, Ill., as of May 11, 1954, commending these students for an outstanding job well done, and I personally wish to add my commendation to these children:

#### MAHOMET HIGH SENIORS TYPIFY BEST IN YOUTH

In these days of increased juvenile delinquency, it is refreshing to learn that there are many good youths, capable of good deeds.

In the past few weeks, a rash of vandalism by a few youths has given their friends and their friends a black eye in the eyes of their elders.

Redeeming is the action of 26 Mahomet High School seniors.

Last Friday, the farm home of Dean and Mrs. Calvin Sifferd near Urbana was destroyed by fire. Mrs. Sifferd, for the past 6 years, has been English teacher at Mahomet High School.